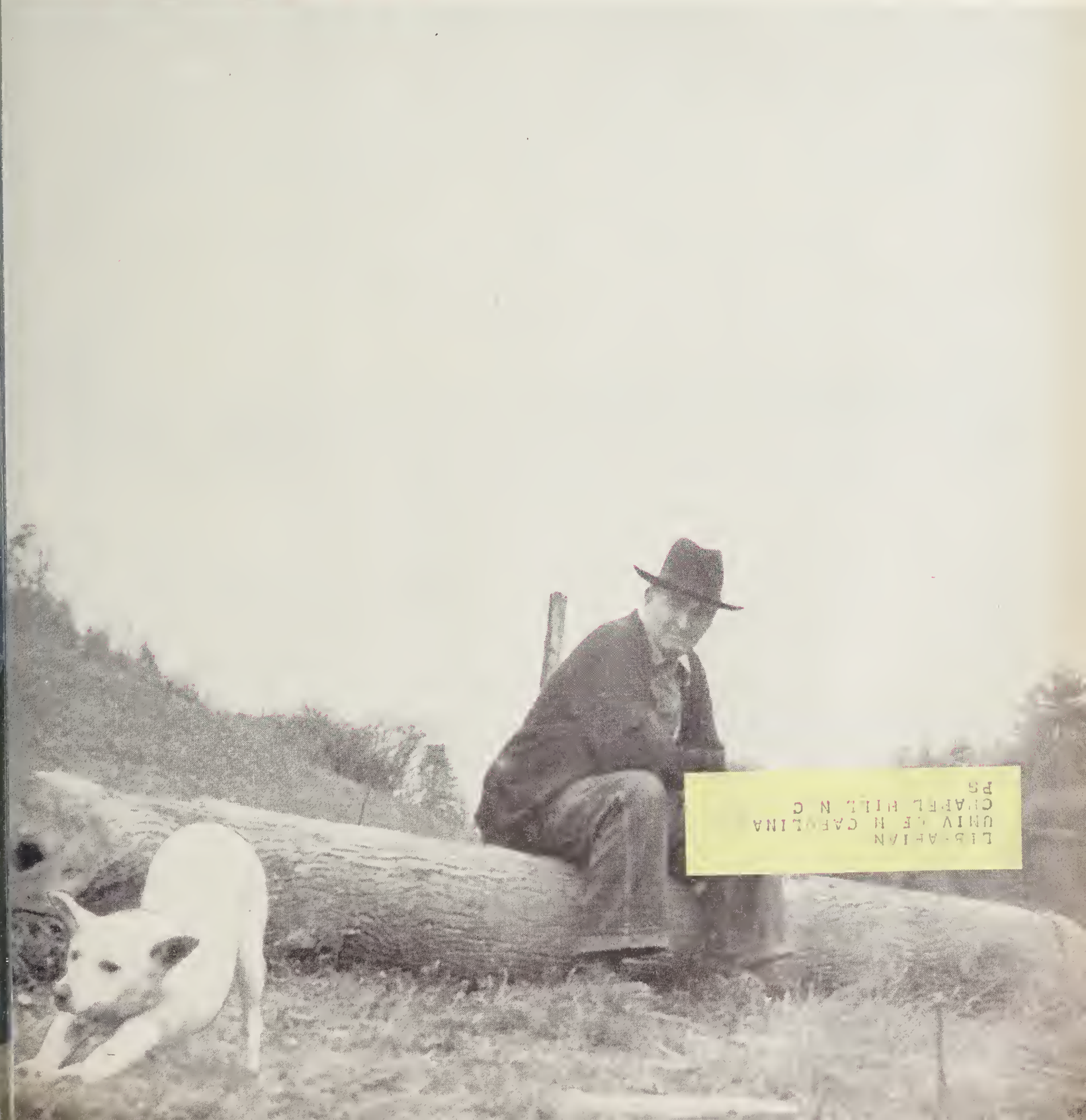
the Carolina Farmer

★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

MONEY FOR MADISON
Power re-opens a stuck door

IT'S LOCAL
What 32 co-ops spend with you

APRIL, 1957



LIB-AFIAN
UNIV OF N CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL N C
P5

REA SPECIAL

THIS COUPON WORTH $17.00

Toward the purchase of a **NEW KELVINATOR**

PARTY GRILL

Regular Price $29.95

Less Coupon $17.00

only **$12.95**

Only One to a Family

It Fries!
It Toasts!
It Grills!

★ Accurate Thermostatic Temperature Control ★ Solid Cast Aluminum ★ Plugs in 110 AC Outlet

WORLD'S FASTEST ELECTRIC COOKING

NEW 1957 KELVINATOR

30″ or 40″ ELECTRIC RANGES

Your Choice – **$199.95** *with Trade*

Model KRG-43s Model KRG-33s

FULL SIZE 40" KELVINATOR

Superspeed Cooking • Four 7-Heat Surface Units • Electric Clock and Automatic Oven Timer • Automatic Push-Button Oven Preheat • Radiant Rod Bake and Broil Units • Full-Width Fluorescent Top Light • Full-Width Storage Drawer with Pan Lid Pockets • Storage Compartment with Drop-Down Door

30" KELVINATOR "SPACE-SAVER"

Giant Oven, a whole roast wider than most • Superspeed Cooking • Four 7-Heat Surface Units • Electric Clock and Automatic OvenTimer • Automatic Push-Button Oven Preheat • Radiant Rod Bake and Broil Units • Full-Width Fluorescent Top Light • Full-Width Storage Drawer

***Kelvinator* QUALITY MEANS LESS SERVICE COSTS!**

Every Kelvinator product has been designed and built to give the years and years of trouble-free use, dependability and low cost so essential to the farm housewife

Take Your Coupon to Your ***Kelvinator*** Dealer Listed on Opposite Page

Division of American Motors Corp., Detroit 32, Mich.

See these *Kelvinator* dealers

ABERDEEN
Parker Ice & Fuel Co.
AHOSKIE
H. H. Smith & Son
ALBEMARLE
Sossamon Furniture Co.
AURORA
Jack McWilliams
AYDEN
Home Distributing Co.
BANNER ELK
Banner Elke Hdwe. & Supply Co.
BATH
Tankard Esso Service Station
BELVIDERE
Louis I. Winslow
BENSON
Ryals Brothers & Barnes
BETHEL
Hunniecutt Furniture Co.
BOONE
Ayers Electric Co.
Boone Supply Co.
Davis Furniture Co.
BURGAW
Rochelle Furniture Co.
CARTHAGE
Carthage Ice Plant
CHINQUAPIN
Jones Motor Co.
CHOCOWINITY
Thomas Appliance Co.
CLARKTON
Prince Brothers
CLINTON
Sampson Hardware Co.
DUNN
Home Furniture Co.
ELIZABETH CITY
Economy Auto Supply
New Home Appliance Co.
ELKIN
Blackwelder Furniture Co.
ERWIN
Three-Star Grocery & Hdwe.
FAIRMONT
Robeson Furniture Co.
FALKLAND
K. R. Wooten Co.
FARMVILLE
Farmville Furniture Co.
FAYETTEVILLE
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Sellers Appliance Co.
FOUNTAIN
R. A. Gardner & Son
FREMONT
Fremont Wholesale Corp.
GOLDSBORO
Holland Hardware Co.
Sutton-Lewis Furniture Co.
GRANITE FALLS
Wilson Abernathey Hdwe. Co.
GREENVILLE
Fisher's Appliance Corp.
HAMLET
Stewart Gordon Furniture Co.
HARMONY
Burgess Electric & Furniture Co.
HENDERSON
Satterwhite's
HERTFORD
Byrum Furniture Co.
HICKORY
Better Homes Furnishings
JONESVILLE
Blackwelder Furniture Co.
KENLY
Watson Hardware & Oil Co.
KINSTON
Baker Furniture Co.
LAURINBURG
Keither Trading Co.
LENOIR
Shields, Inc.
Valmead Furniture Co.
LEXINGTON
Shoaf Wayside Furniture Co.
LILLINGTON
Lillington Furniture Co.
MAGNOLIA
L. E. Pope Furniture Co.
MARS HILL
Tugman's Furniture Co.
MARSHVILLE
Griffin TV & Appliance Co.
MAXTON
Hester Kinlaw Furniture Co.
MOCKSVILLE
C. J. Angell Appliance Co.
MOORESVILLE
Blackwelder Furniture Co.
MOREHEAD CITY
Economy Stores
MOUNT OLIVE
Reath Jones Cash Store
MURFREESBORO
Planters Hardware Co.
NEW BERN
Economy Auto Supply Co.
NORTH WILKESBORO
Carolina Home & Auto Store
OAK CITY
J. H. Ayers
OXFORD
Economy Auto Supply
Granville Furniture Co.
PINETOPS
Crisp Bros. Furniture Co.
PINK HILL
T. A. Turner & Co.
PLYMOUTH
Plymouth Furniture Co.
RAEFORD
Wood Furniture Co.
RALEIGH
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Brooks Appliance Co.
RED SPRINGS
Sanders Furniture Co.
ROBBINS
Cut Rate House Furn. Co.
ROBERSONVILLE
Groom Refrigeration
ROCKINGHAM
Blake-Bowles Furniture Co.
Community Furniture
ROCKY MOUNT
Economy Auto Supply
ROSE HILL
Frederick's
SANFORD
Economy Auto Supply
SILER CITY
Butler Furniture Co.
SNOW HILL
L. L. Murphrey, Jr.
Snow Hill Tractor Co.
SOUTHERN PINES
Thomasson Furniture Co.
SPARTA
Blackwelder Furniture Co.
SPRING HOPE
Branham Furniture Co.
STATESVILLE
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Blackwelder Furniture Co.
STOKES
Jerome Perkins
SWAN QUARTER
Quinn Miller Co.
TARBORO
Benton-Green Furniture Co.
Electric Service Shop
TAYLORSVILLE
Rhodes-Day-Elledge Furniture Co.
THOMASVILLE
B. F. Goodrich Co.
VANCEBORO
White Hardware Co., Inc.
VASS
Bud Crockett Furn.
WADESBORO
Scarborough Hdwe. Co.
WAKE FOREST
Smith Furniture Co.
WALLACE
Coastal Radio & TV
WALSTONBURG
Farmers Gin & Mill Co.
WILLIAMSTON
Farmers Supply Co.
WINSTON-SALEM
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Crim Brunt & Green

Distributed by Southern Appliances, Charlotte; and Carolina Sales, Greenville

the Carolina Farmer

Volume 12 *April, 1957* *Number 4*

J. C. BROWN JR., *Editor*

REBEKAH RIVERS, *Assistant Editor*

LYNN BRUNSON, *Editorial Assistant*

FEATURES 6 MAIL BOX

7 IN THE OPINION OF *David A Hamil, REA Administrator*
Co-ops have obligation to serve all rural loads

9 FARMING NEWS AND INFORMATION
Warning to, and hope for, peanut growers . . .

10 TIPS FROM THE VET *by Dr. J. W. Bailey*
Chronic bloaters and their care

26 CAROLINA HOMEMAKER *by Rebekah Rivers*

33 HALE!
Lynn Brunson's idea of fun

34 EDITORIALS
Wherein we commend an administrator, a county agent, and a co-op

34 TARHEEL VIEWS *by William T. Crisp*
Hard money and high interest attract the attention of Congress

ARTICLES 5 EASTER SERMON FOR RURAL PEOPLE *by the Rev. Garland Hendricks,*
Professor of rural church development, Southeastern Seminary

11 IT'S LOCAL
Main Street, not Wall Street, gets these dollars

15 WHY CERTIFIED HYBRIDS? *by Jahn Rice,*
Director of N. C. Crop Improvement Association

17 V-FOR CONVENIENCE *by Fred Morgan*
A new barn and a new way of life for this co-op member

18 MORE MONEY FOR MADISON *by J. C. Brown, Jr.*
Harry Silver and French Broad open a stuck door

23 GRAIN HANDLING MADE EASY *by E. S. Coates, Jr.*
An agricultural engineer explains electric augers

NEWS 24 GOOD NEWS FOR TELEPHONE CO-OPS
Lower equity requirements and a reversal of Utilities Commission

25 AND NOW A LITTLE SONG FOR THE RURAL LIGHTS
The world's largest farm organization shows its force

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 1699 • RALEIGH, N. C.

WILLIAM T. CRISP, *Executive Manager*

THE CAROLINA FARMER is published monthly by Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Inc. Second class mail privileges authorized at Raleigh, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Additional entry at Richmand, Va. Editorial offices, Suite 914 Commercial Building, Raleigh, N. C. Subscription price 60c per year.

Contents copyrighted 1957 by Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Inc.

Dear Reader:

WE'VE NEVER MET anybody who was neutral about the mountains, or for that matter, about the sea. People who by choice or chance live at Nature's extremes seem to acquire extremes of temperament. They either grow harsh and bitter, or they achieve a grace and pride from learning to live upon the mountain and, in its awesome beauty, are complete. Personally, we never feel the same about the mountains from one season to the next.

AS A CHILD, we saw no beauty in a late summer's dying: we longed desperately to be somewhere else before winter caught the October trees and stripped them of life. In winter, the mountains became the tombstone of our spirit. But there was one time of the year when we could not for the life of us see why God made a heaven. Hadn't he made the mountains?

THIS WAS SPRING, and school notwithstanding, we did just about what Joe Cook of Madison County is doing on our cover. We hied ourselves up to the top of Eagle's Nest mountain, found a comfortable log, and sat. If spring happened to catch us out of dogs, one was sure to appear from within the mountain laurel to lie at our feet and stretch, feeling without doubt that he was the first dog to see spring.

We didn't ask Joe Cook how he gets along with the mountains the rest of the year, but we'll vouch he knows what to do with a mountain spring.

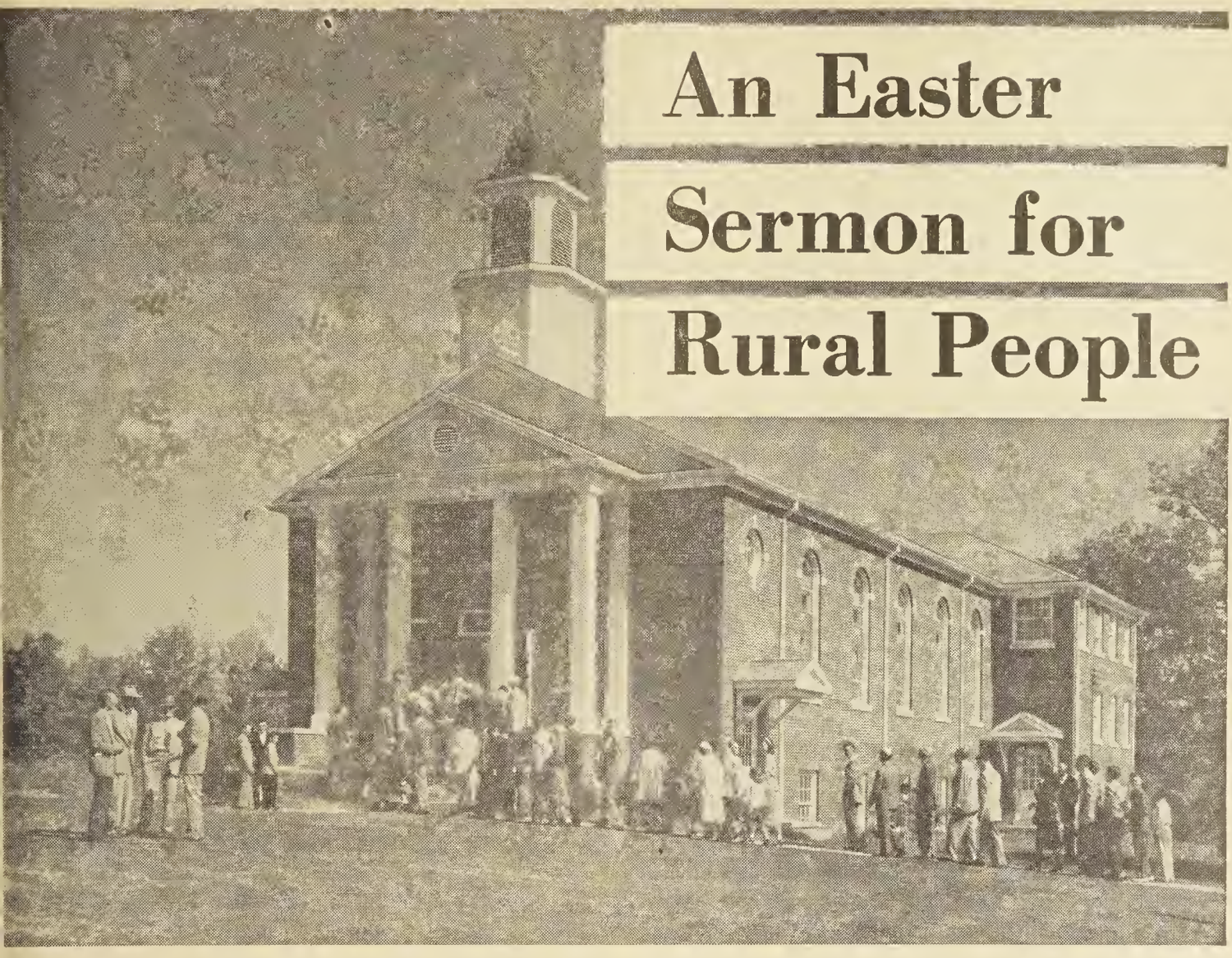
Some of his neighbors in the territory of French Broad Electric Cooperative are making all the seasons a little easier to live with; you can read about them beginning on page 18.

YOU CAN'T VISIT the people who own and are served by North Carolina's rural electric co-ops for long without learning that these systems are more than just businesses to them. When we were down at Albemarle EMC in Hertford not long ago, we heard of the farmer who upon receiving a notice that he had more than $100 in capital credits, took a trip to the co-op office to tell the manager that he didn't want any money back; he figured the electricity he used was worth every cent he'd paid in. And then there is the letter to Davie EMC at Mocksville written by Mrs. D. W. Mason:

". . . My husband was almost 73 when he passed away November 5. I am 69, and we could not have stayed at our old home had it not been for *our* electricity to bring water into the house and shop. I hope you will continue to bring comfort and happiness to many, many more people like you did for us. . . ."

THE CO-OP MEANS other things to other people, and on page 11 we total up some of the economic benefits.

J. C. Brown Jr.



An Easter Sermon for Rural People

By the REV. GARLAND A. HENDRICKS

IT HAD been a terrible experience or the disciples of Jesus. Their Master was killed, and his body was laid n a tomb.

But it turned out that death was not he victor at all. A new life for any ersons who would believe was to come rom this death of Jesus of Nazareth.

Some of his friends went to the tomb nd found that the body of Jesus was ot there. The good news spread, "He s risen!"

Two disciples were somewhat conused about the reports. They could ot understand how a person had risen rom the dead. They walked along a even mile stretch of road, going from erusalem to Emmaus. The risen ord appeared and walked with them. hey did not recognize this new perpn who joined them. He was friendly, nd they started a conversation. He as interesting, so they expressed iemselves quite freely. The converation turned to the events in connecpn with the death and the reports about the resurrection of Jesus.

The person who had joined the disciples rebuked them for their slowness to believe, and he interpreted to them the scriptures.

Later they invited this man to stop and visit in a home. At meal time when their guest blessed bread, broke it, and handed it to them, they recognized him as the Christ. Then he vanished out of their sight.

After Jesus left them, the disciples discussed what had happened. They observed, "Did not our hearts burn within us?" He had blessed their lives. He had warmed their hearts within them.

April brings the Easter season, and a reminder that Christ has been crucified for our sins, that he has died in order that we might live, that he conquered death that we might live forever.

April brings many reminders to the farmer.

He goes to church for an Easter worship service. There the scriptures are interpreted, and he is challenged to a fresh dedication to his Lord.

He places seed in the ground under a layer of moist earth. The sunshine warms the soil, and the farmer sees a plant arise from the seed which had been buried in the ground. He is reminded of how the love of God shone forth upon humanity and brought up from a grave the risen Lord of life.

He looks at the tender leaves on trees in the forest, and he smells the fragrant blossoms of fruit trees. He has before him and all around him a display of the miracle of life and growth.

And yet, there are those who doubt, who have misgivings as to the love of God for them. How can it be so?

The disciples on the road to Emmaus did not recognize Jesus. But he was there. He works in so many ways. Look around you. Perhaps the Master is nearer than you think. Speak to him. Let him speak to you.

North Carolina truck taxes pay 43¼ per cent of the State's entire bill for construction, upkeep and administration of the highway system. More than 1,800 North Carolina communities are served only by truck transportation.

N. C. MOTOR CARRIERS ASSN., Inc.
Raleigh, N. C.

ROLLING WHEELS SAVE DOLLARS

SHEAR YOUR OWN SHEEP
with Sunbeam famous STEWART SHEARMASTER

Fast, easy-to-use Shearmaster removes fleece in a few minutes. Gets 10% more wool than hand blades. Retains maximum length of wool fibre, wool grades higher. Powerful, cool-running motor inside easy-grip handle. Has year 'round use for shearing the farm flock, strays, tagging (crutching), removing wool from dead sheep. No. 31-B, $52.50 (Colo. & West $52.75.)

No. 61-A Grooming Brush attachment for No. 31-B Shearmaster, $17.50 (Colo. & West $17.75.) No. 51-A Clipmaster attachment for No. 31-B Shearmaster, $18.75 (Colo. & West $18.95.)

Sunbeam CORPORATION
Dept. REA, 5600 Roosevelt Rd.,
Chicago 50, Ill.

FULL OR PART TIME AGENTS

*NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED—NO MONEY RISK Make Pay Day Every Day Selling Big Line Food and Household Products, Greeting Cards, Jewelry, Novelties. Fast Selling Premium and Combination Deals. Best Quality, Low Prices, Big Profits. Send No Money. Write for Particulars and Sample Leading Product FREE.

J. W. GIBSON CO.
Dept. 723, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

MAIL BOX

THE POETRY OF FARMING

Words cannot express how much we do appreciate your using us for the cover of the *Carolina Farmer* (February, 1957). It is such inspirations as this that give us the "lift" to keep us moving ever onward and, we hope, upward. Our children appreciate the farm now more than ever. Things like this make them realize that farming is as noble and fine an occupation as any, and that it will receive as much recognition as any other profession.

We have wanted to write you before now to thank you for all this, but we have been very busy.

Just what is your circulation? We have received notes from people in all the surrounding counties, as well as from Watauga, Gaston and other counties We realize you do have a large and wide circulation—and we're so glad. We think the *Carolina Farmer* is a very informative publication for farmers.

We know that one copy of the February issue was sent as far as Athens, Georgia. A lot of folk who had never seen the magazine before have seen it now, for I understand that it has been passed around quite a bit.

Our children are busy with their 4-H work along now. I have a large family of 4-H'ers here at the Junior Home. At present, we are working on speeches for the public speaking contest this month (March). Jane, our older daughter, will be speaking in the FCX essay contest on a district level at Graham later this month. We are all very much interested in things of this nature.

Mary and David are working harder than ever with their calves. Mary is so proud that her cow, "Sarry," got in on the pictures you sent us.

MR. AND MRS. D.
CLARENCE SINK
Lexington

MIXER AND GRINDER COMBINATION

Some months ago you had a combination mixer and grinder story with a picture. Possibly it was one of the fall issues of the *Farmer*. I have lost my copy of this issue, but am very much interested in investigating the machine. Would you please send me what information you have on it or refer me to a dealer as soon as it is convenient.

J. C. MYERS
Monroe, Rt. 7

No dealer names were mentioned in the story referred to by reader Myers, but we have asked Extension Ag. Engineer Ed Coates to furnish him the information which he requested.—EDITOR

FROM THE FCX

Thank you very much for the copy of the March issue of the *Carolina Farmer*. This is an attractive magazine, full of good solid facts, and I'm glad that I will receive it monthly.

I am grateful to you for having given me the opportunity of writing the "Opinion" column in the March issue.

M. G. MANN, General Manager
Farmers Cooperative Exchange
Raleigh

FREEZER CHARTS

Please send me the freezer locker check sheet. I enjoyed the freezer story in the March issue. You people are getting out a very interesting magazine.

DICK QUEEN, Secretary to
George A. Shuford, Congressman
12th District, North Carolina

As we have just recently purchased a home freezer, I am most interested in the sample freezer inventory offered in the March issue.

MRS. W. M. CARTER
Mocksville, Rt. 4

Sample freezer inventories are still available to Farmer readers. Address requests to the Carolina Homemaker, Freezer Charts, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.—EDITOR

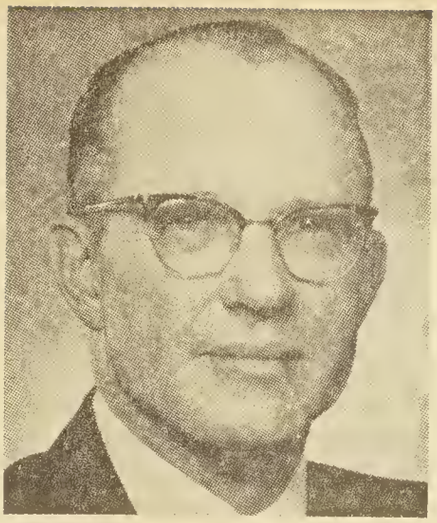
HOUSES FOR FARMERS

I would like to know if I could get another copy of the *Carolina Farmer* which carried Extension house plans. I have misplaced my copy and have forgotten the month in which the housing story appeared. I believe it had a dairy queen on the cover.

LEE R. GRANTHAM
Godwin, Rt. 3

The story on rural homes was carried in our September issue. The queen who graced our cover that month was the 1956 Miss Rural Electrification, Kathryn Ruark.

In the Opinion *of*



DAVID A. HAMIL

Administrator

U. S. Rural Electrication Administration

ELECTRIC CO-OPS HAVE OBLIGATION TO SERVE ALL RURAL LOADS

I have now been administrator long enough to appreciate the heartaches and rewards of the people who lead the rural electrification program. The job is not easy nor is it without satisfaction: the record shows we are making progress. In the year just ended, more than 100,000 farms and other rural establishments received service for the first time; hundreds of others received better service. Cost of power to the consumer went down. All reports to us indicate your co-operatives were never in better financial condition.

Bright as this picture is, we know it can change. The rural utility, like other businesses, must move forward if it is to survive. We must be able to answer this question positively:

Can we maintain an expanding market for our product—electricity?

Two "bonus factors" give us an opportunity to answer favorably: These are the greater use of electricity by the farmer, and the movement of population and industry to rural areas; however, there is still a great deal to be done to stimulate the wise use of power on the farm. Some 40 per cent of our farms still do not have running water in their homes.

Since agriculture is changing, since the very character of the countryside is changing, the co-operative is called on to change to a much broader concept of power use promotion. The rural electrification program was founded on the principle of area coverage. If we carry that principle one step further, we assume responsibility for area development. I would like to see all rural electric cooperatives work to attract industry to their areas. If there is any question whether they should serve industrial loads, let me say that I believe they have an obligation, both under the Rural Electrification Act and the area coverage principle, to see to it that all potential consumers are served.

The favorable outlook for rural power use raises this major question: Where will we get the additional power to meet the demand?

We have found there is no fixed pattern for power supply. Only the goal is definite: adequate power at lowest cost. REA does not make it a loan requirement that co-ops interconnect or integrate with other utility systems, but I feel there are few cases where interconnection and integration would not be to the borrower's advantage. Let me assure you, however, that REA would not advise you to enter any agreement that would not be to your advantage.

Some people believe that private and public power are completely incompatible—that we must have all of one and none of the other. As I see it, there is a place—today and tomorrow—for both private and public power, with cooperatives taking their proper place as a growing and influential part of private power.

Thus far rural electrification has had an above average acceptance from the general public. But these are new times. We must adapt ourselves to them and give our cooperatives the leadership that will keep our public acceptance high. That is our best insurance for the future.

David A. Hamil

This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. You may or may not agree with the ideas expressed here, but we feel this is an opinion you can respect. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.

Paying Irrigation Systems Require

RELIABLE ENGINEERING

QUALITY EQUIPMENT

We are in the irrigation business to stay. We'll be right here at the same old stand any time, ready to stand behind the irrigation system we provide for you. That means there's no profit for us in fly-by-night installations.

That's why we use only quality parts in our complete irrigation systems.

Irrigation Pipe: New Alcoa® Lite-Line and Alcoa Standard. We suggest Lite-Line for all normal irrigation needs, Alcoa Standard for more rugged requirements.

Irrigation Pumps: Garman-Rupp & Deming

Couplers and Quick Risers: Pierce

Sprinkler Heads: Rainbird

JOHNSON COTTON COMPANY

Dunn

Louisburg	Lumberton	Smithfield
Clarkton	Raeford	Wallace
Elizabethtown	Rocky Mount	Wendell
Fairmont	Roxboro	Wilson
Fayetteville	Sanford	Conway, S.C.
Goldsboro	Siler City	Lake City, S.C.

Space-wise and Pound-foolish

There are several factors that contribute to a successful tobacco enterprise on the farm, but one of the most important and one that probably has the greatest affect on yield and quality is proper spacing.

S. N. Hawks, tobacco specialist with the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, says there is no one answer for spacing that will fit every situation. "The soil fertility, variety, expected height of topping and type of tobacco desired are some of the factors to consider in determining the best spacing for a particular farm," he states.

He points out that recent tests indicate that at a given row width, and using between 5,000 and 10,000 plants per acre, closer spacing can be expected to increase yields and lower price per pound. This lower price because of closer spacing is usually caused by the increased amount of thin, chaffy tobacco, especially on the lower half of the plant.

Available information indicates that when 42 to 54 inch rows are used and the hill spacing is kept constant, the closer rows increase yield and do not materially affect quality, the specialist indicated.

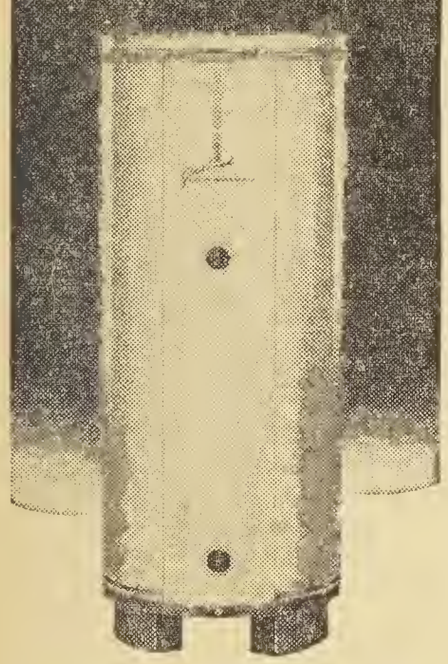
The spacing of other crops on the farm should be considered in determining row width for tobacco. For example, if corn and cotton are planted in 42 inch rows and cultivated with the same equipment, it will probably be more convenient to use 42 inch rows for the tobacco also.

In general, according to the specialist, tobacco spaced 20 to 26 inches between hills in 42 to 48 inch rows has produced satisfactory quality and good yields.

Since the buying companies have indicated a stronger demand for tobacco with more body and oil in 1957, it seems that a little wider spacing between plants might be advisable for many growers, he pointed out.

However, he says excessively wide spacing can be expected to lower yields without improving quality. This factor, like many others, requires a little sound judgment and common sense in determining the proper spacing for your particular farm.

There is a faster heating electric water heater



FAIRBANKS-MORSE
"Fast Forty"

- Glass-lined tank
- Adjustable automatic thermostats
- 3" Fiberglas insulation
- Air space insulation
- Aluminum reflector and insulator
- White enamel finish
- Pressure tested welded steel tank
- In 40-gallon tank or table-top models
- Has two 4500 watt elements for fast recovery
- Gives three times as much hot water

NOTE: Not all service lines are adapted to heaters of this type. *Check your power supplier.* Other high quality standard type Fairbanks-Morse electric heaters for home and dairy also available. See your local F-M dealer or your REA CO-OP. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Dept. RE-4, Chicago 5, Ill.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE
a name worth remembering when you want the BEST

GENERATING SETS • MOWERS • MAGNETOS • WATER SYSTEMS • PUMPS • MOTORS • SCALES • DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES AND ENGINES

FARMING

news and information you can use

CAREFUL! Peanut growers have been warned not to feed livestock hay that was grown on land treated with ethylene dibromide; it's a poison.

A more positive word comes to the peanut grower from the USDA. It reports that tests conducted by the Virginia Experiment Station show that mechanical driers can be used to reduce peanut moisture to a safe level for storage. The scientists aren't making a recommendation, however, until they complete more tests. If the tests are satisfactory, mechanical drying will answer the prayers of North Carolina peanut growers, who now must stack the peanuts around poles to reduce moisture.

PIGS GAIN better under aluminum-covered houses, according to Iowa State College. Researchers there found that pigs under aluminum gained 11 pounds on 17 pounds less feed than pigs kept in houses covered with galvanized steel.

North Carolina is proving it knows a little something about pigs, too. E. M. Hunt of Denton has become the first swine breeder outside of the Corn Belt to win the Gene Harsch Trophy, given yearly to the nation's best Hampshire breeder. Hunt's herd led all others in the percentage of litters qualifying for the Production Registry, and in average litter weight at 56 days. His 33 litters last year averaged 407 pounds at 56 days, and 97 per cent met Production Registry standards.

Paul Creech of Four Oaks also has the notion that he can do a pretty fair job raising hogs. He has rented his tobacco allotment, and spends most of his time tending to 30 brood sows, kept in a fancy pig parlor—electric lights, self feeders and all.

BORED: George Smathers of Haywood County, having determined that boredom led to cannibalism in his laying flock, figured out a way to entertain his chickens. He hung a batch of straw from the rafters, just high enough to make the birds stretch to peck it. Since then, they've concentrated on the straw instead of each other.

Tobacco farmers will plant their smallest acreage in nearly half-a-century this year, according to USDA estimates. Flue-cured acreage will be down 24 per cent—down to 662,900.

DON'T OVERLOOK the "King of Hay Crops" when planning your livestock feeding program. The King, of course, is alfalfa. State College agronomists report that last year on a nine-year-old experimental field, they harvested 4½ tons of alfalfa hay per acre. The field received 740 pounds of 0-9-27 and 20 pounds of borax last year. In each of the nine years since it was seeded, it has averaged 4 tons an acre.

Sam Dodson and Carl Blake of the Extension Service recommend a top-dressing of 500 to 800 pounds of 0-9-27, or 0-10-20 alfalfa fertilizer per acre (alfalfa fertilizer contains borax). Select fields now for late summer seeding, have your soil tested, and apply lime as soon as you can.

NEW PLANT PEST: The alfalfa weevil has come along to threaten the crop. Entomologists here recommend heptachlor, used according to your county agent's recommendations. It's safe to use up to two weeks before cutting.

N. C. State poultry breeders seem to be making headway in their attempts to grow a chicken that lays more eggs. Last year, a new breed developed at the college, laid an average of 14 more eggs than their farm flock competition (during a 10-month period).

TWELVE BANKS which have been owned by the government since they were organized in 1923—the federal intermediate credit banks—have started on the road to complete farmer ownership. The 498 production credit associations began January 1 to buy capital stock in the banks under the terms of a 1956 act. The banks are the chief source of lending credit for the associations.

1957 ELECTRIC CONTEST BEGINS

TEMA-sponsored electric demonstration contest for 4-H Club members offers separate divisions for boys and girls in 1957 plans

Two additional elimination divisions have been added to the 1957 4-H Electric Demonstration Contest, sponsored annually by the Tarheel Electric Membership Association.

In both Negro and White eliminations this year, there will be separate contests for boys and girls. 4-H'ers in both groups may enter individual or team demonstrations.

As in the past, district eliminations will be held in the six White and three Negro Extension Divisions, and winners in the district contests will compete for state titles at White 4-H Club Week at N. C. State College (July 22-27) and Negro 4-H Club Week at A & T College (no dates available as yet).

Tarheel Electric will award each district winner (or the individual members of winning teams) $15 to cover expenses during their stay at state club weeks. State winners will be awarded a handsome set of luggage.

Any club member participating in the 4-H Club Farm and Home Electric Project is eligible for participation in the Electric Demonstration Program. Leon Allen of Halifax County, the 1956 state winner in the Electric Demonstration Contest, also won the State Farm and Home Electric Project Elimination and competed for national honors at National 4-H Club Week in Chicago.

Tarheel Electric sponsors the Electric Demonstration Contest to acquaint 4-H Club members with current information concerning the selection, use, and care of electrical equipment; and, above all, to teach tomorrow's leaders the importance of proper use of labor saving equipment in increasing efficiency on the farm and in the home—that they might truly live up to their club motto "to make the best better."

Eliminations in the White Districts will be held as follows: Eastern District, June 26, Washington High School, Washington; Southwestern District, June 19, Union School, Lincoln County; Northwestern District, June 20, Randolph County (location undecided); Northeastern District, June 28, State College, Raleigh; Southeastern, June 18, location undecided; Western, April 27, Clyde A. Erwin School, Buncombe County.

Those "Chronic Bloaters"

● At one time or another most owners have had cattle, either calves or adults, that were "chronic bloaters." This condition is very serious, for practically all affected animals either die in a short time or eventually become so stunted that they're worthless. There are several possible causes.

Ulcers of the rumen are sometimes to blame, often being started by a sudden change from roughage to grain. Trouble of this kind seems more likely when barley forms a large part of the ration.

Another possible cause involves infection of the so-called Torus pyloricus, a thickened fold of lining where the stomach connects with the small intestine. Swelling of this fold may then close off the intestinal opening to prevent normal emptying of the stomach.

Various types of stomach worms will also cause chronic bloat, probably through irritation that eventually causes swelling of the torus pyloricus

Foreign bodies or indigestible materials in the rumen frequently cause chronic bloat, with hair, after-birth, feed sacks, paper, coarse hay, and spoiled silage being involved in such cases.

Highly fitted show animals often remain bloated most of the time, due to crowding of the digestive tract with fat.

Beef calves that are kept on nurse cows until they are a year old or more may bloat, probably because the milk interferes with normal actions of the rumen bacteria.

The use of milk substitutes or other artificial feeds may also have the effect of changing or destroying normal stomach bacteria so that bloating results. The same thing may be caused by the prolonged use of sulfas and antibiotics intended for the control of diseases. Since these rumen bacteria are necessary for normal digestion, any interference with their activities can easily show up as chronic bloating.

Pail-fed calves may bloat because they suck each other or on parts of their pens after feeding. The bloating may also be due to excessive drinking of water or greedy gulping of milk from a pail. Such gulping interferes with digestion because the milk then becomes large lumps of curd in the stomach, while slower eating results in smaller curds that are more easily digested with less gas formation.

The treatment of chronic bloat will naturally depend on the primary cause, and in some cases the surgical removal of the indigestible stomach contents represents the only procedure likely to improve the condition. However, efficient management practices will prevent a great deal of chronic bloating, and you'll do well to:

1. Change gradually from roughage to grain, using a week or two for the job.

2. Follow a program aimed at controlling stomach worms, particularly in regard to rotation of pastures used for young stock.

3. Feed rations and supply minerals so that cattle don't eat filthy bedding, rags, etc.

4. See that fresh cows aren't allowed to eat their "cleanings."

5. Supply cattle only with good quality roughages.

6. Be careful not to overdose cattle with sulfas or antibiotics.

7. Don't allow calves to suck cows for excessively long periods.

8. Stanchion calves so they can't suck each other after feeding.

9. Smear pine tar on mangers or parts of pens where calves try to suck.

10. Use nipple pails for feeding to prevent gulping of milk.

11. Stop using any feeds that show a tendency to cause bloat.

12. See that calves don't drink a lot of water right after they have had their milk.—By Dr. J. W. Bailey.

IT'S LOCAL

Main Street, not Wall Street, benefits from the millions spent by North Carolina's 32 rural electric co-ops

● The best measure of the value of North Carolina's 32 rural electric cooperatives will always be the quality and cost of power they bring to 181,0000 farm families, churches, schools, and rural industries. But there's another yardstick Mr. John Q. Public should use. That's the money these locally-owned and operated cooperatives spend with him. He knows the struggles and wonders that rural electrification brought to the farm, but he might be wondering, *"What have you done for me lately?"*

If he believes the slick magazine, and not so slick newspaper, advertising aimed at destroying the public's faith in commercial power's only competition, he may reach a conclusion that would be disastrous for him.

In order that Mr. Public can't say, *"Why didn't you tell me?"* after it's too late, *Carolina Farmer* asked the state's 32 rural electrics to tell him the answers to a few questions.

Here are the questions:

- How much did your co-op spend locally in 1956, exclusive of payroll and materials bought outside your service area?
- How many persons did you employ last year?
- How much was your payroll?
- When was your main office building completed?
- What was the construction cost of your office building?
- How much did you contribute *locally* to community development projects, etc.?
- (and of the 32 managers) Are you a member or officer of a civic club, a member of a governmental or school board or commission?

And here is the total of these answers:

★ Last year, North Carolina's 32 rural electrics spent $3,396,526 locally.

★ They employed 1,120 of your neighbors and paid them a total of $3,136,106.

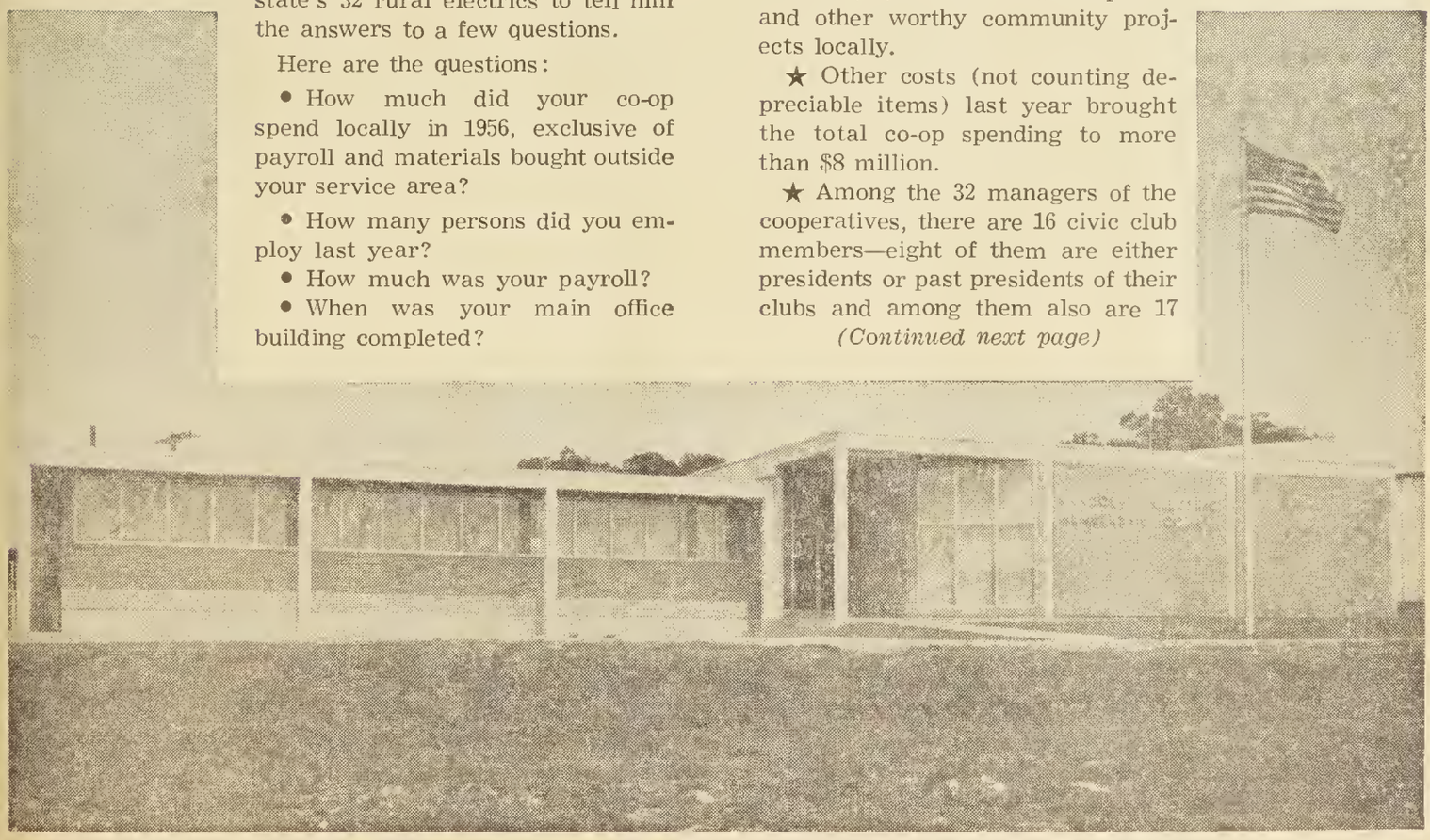
★ The average co-op office building was completed in 1951. The total construction cost of these office buildings was $2,458,035. That's some more money spent locally within the past six years. It went to local labor.

★ Thirty-two cooperatives gave a total of $16,578 to rural development and other worthy community projects locally.

★ Other costs (not counting depreciable items) last year brought the total co-op spending to more than $8 million.

★ Among the 32 managers of the cooperatives, there are 16 civic club members—eight of them are either presidents or past presidents of their clubs and among them also are 17

(Continued next page)



RANDOLPH ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, ASHEBORO

members of governmental or school commissions. Seven of them are chairmen of these bodies. This is well-above par for any profession in fulfilling civic responsibility.

There was no poll taken on the contributions of the farmer-directors and officers of the cooperatives but as you'd expect, they are people who serve your communities and counties in other positions of unpaid leadership, too.

And for one of the greatest economic measures of what these local cooperatives mean to your community, look at the electric appliance purchases their members have made —purchases they couldn't make until the cooperative brought them power:

In the relatively short time they have had electricity, they have spent $334 million on major appliances, wiring, and other electrical equipment.

This year alone, they have stated in a recent survey, they will buy $20 million dollars worth of appliances.

On the following pages are pictures of 19 of the rural electric offices. They're representative of all 32, and every one is owned by the people it serves.

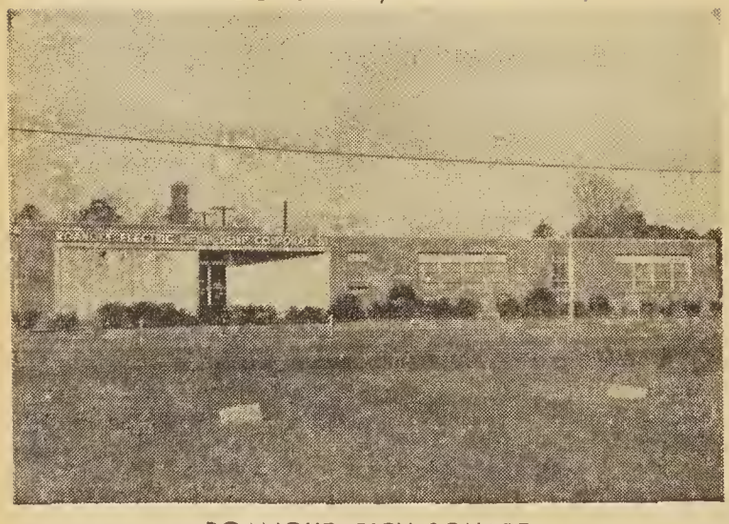
As you turn the pages, think what your community would lose if it lost what these buildings represent.

TRI-COUNTY, GOLDSBORO

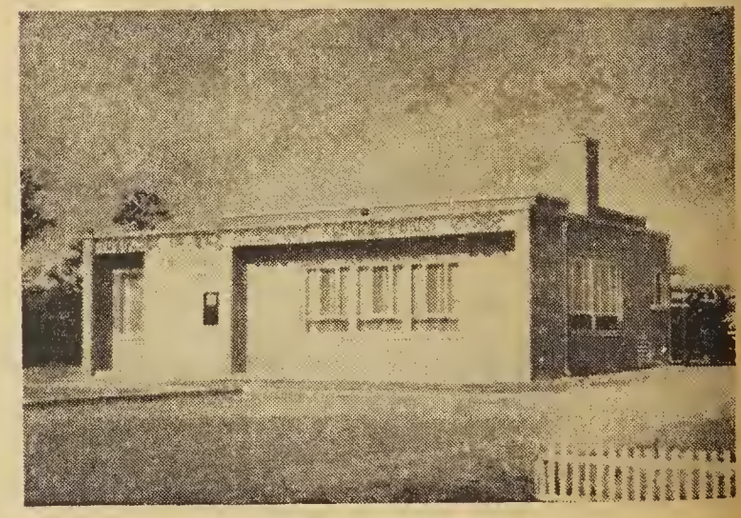
DAVIE, MOCKSVILLE

WOODSTOCK, BELHAVEN

PITT & GREENE, FARMVILLE

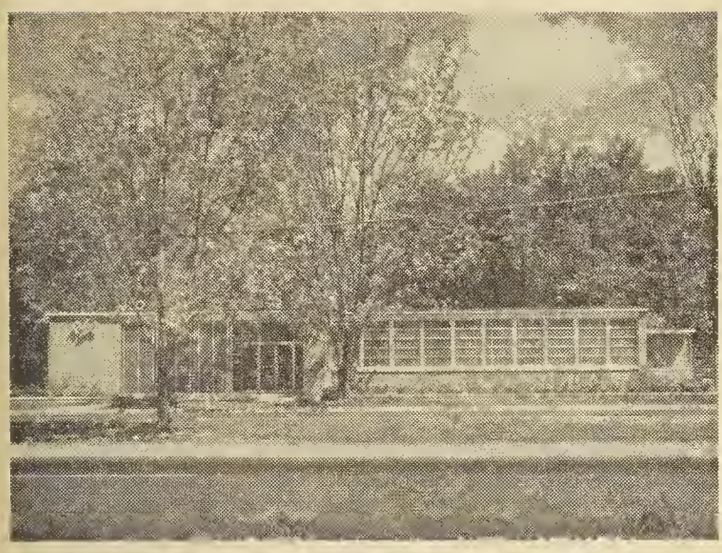


ROANOKE, RICH SQUARE



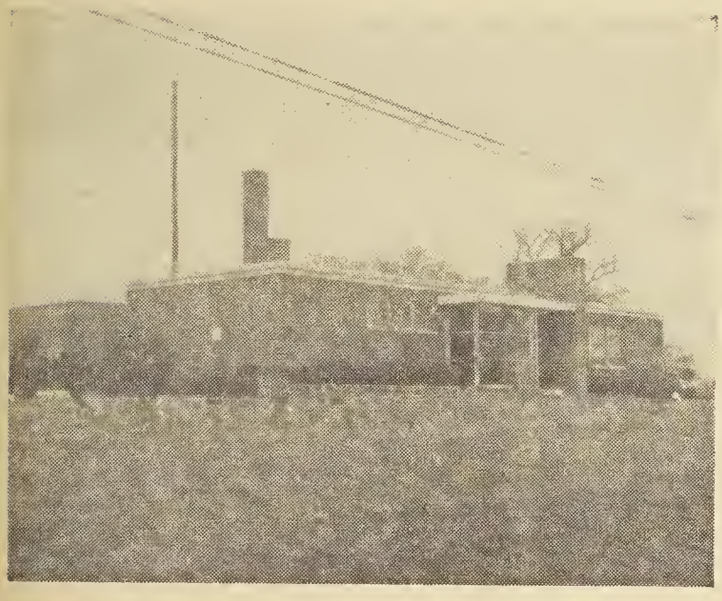
HARKERS ISLAND

Members spent $334 million for appliances . . .



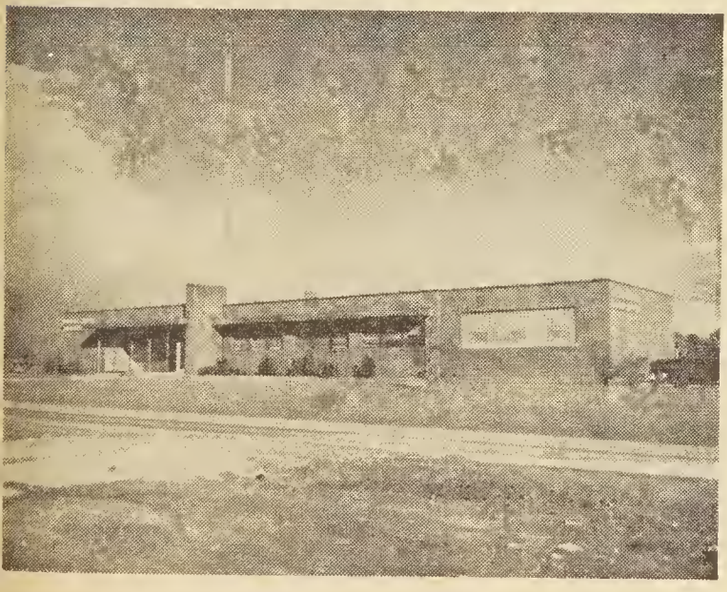
JONES-ONSLOW, JACKSONVILLE

PEE DEE, WADESBORO

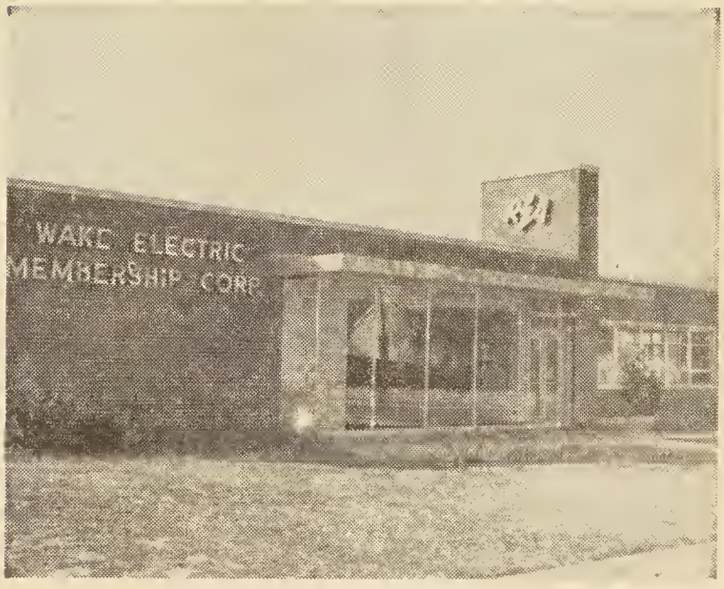


CORNELIUS

BLUE RIDGE, LENOIR

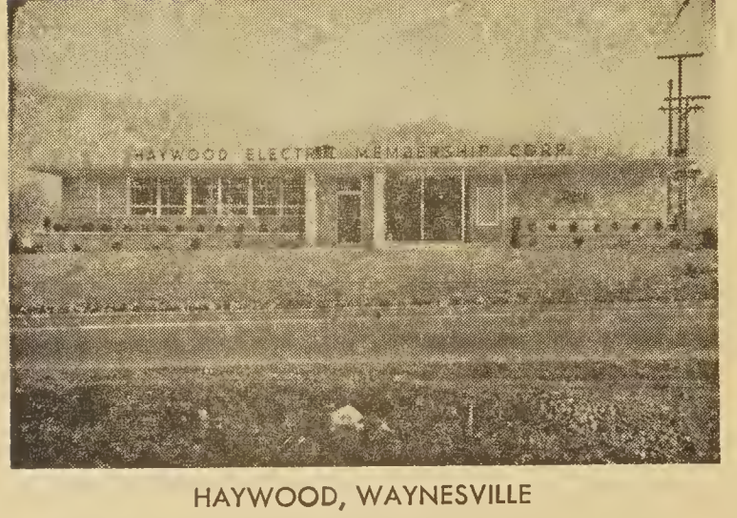


RUTHERFORD, FOREST CITY



WAKE, WAKE FOREST

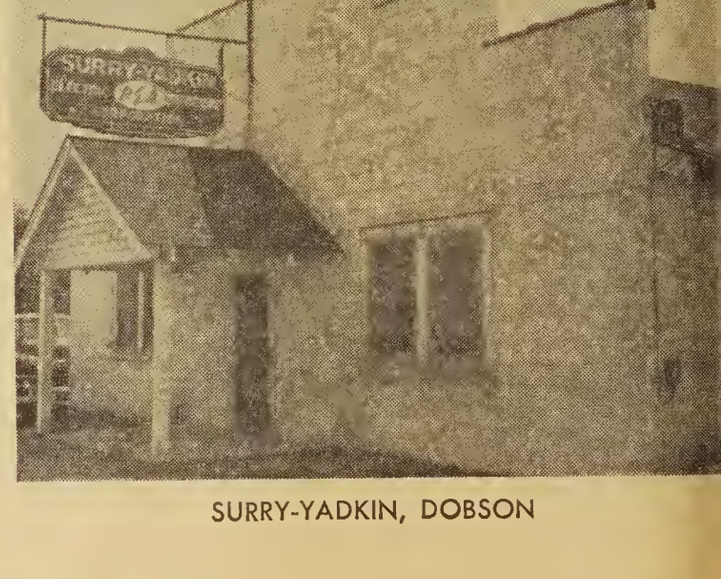
. . . The Co-ops spent $8 million last year



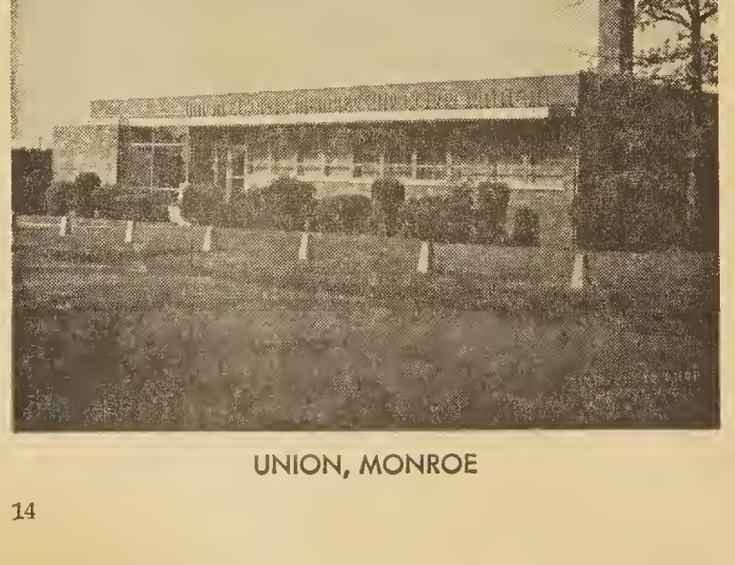
HAYWOOD, WAYNESVILLE

EDGECOMBE-MARTIN, TARBORO

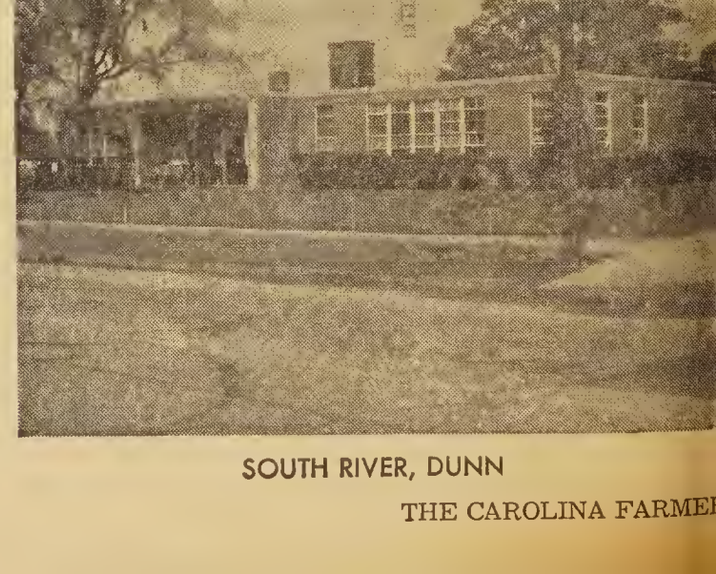
CARTERET-CRAVEN, MOREHEAD CITY



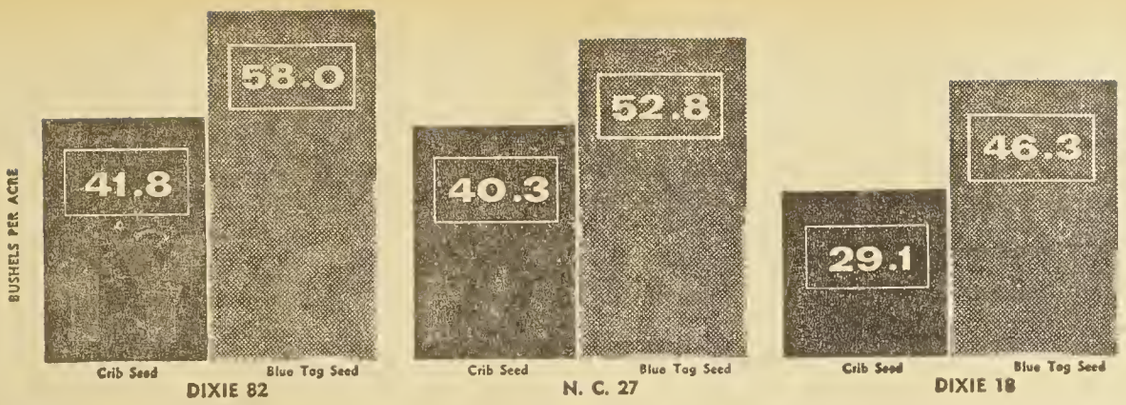
SURRY-YADKIN, DOBSON



UNION, MONROE



SOUTH RIVER, DUNN



WHY *Certified* HYBRIDS?

By JOHN RICE

LAST year, for the first time, North Carolina corn growers averaged 41 bushels per acre—seven bushels above the 1955 yield. One of the big reasons for it can be seen in another statistic:

For the first time, Tar Heel farmers planted more than a million acres of corn land to N. C. *certified* hybrids. They chose hybrids adapted to their local conditions.

The first requirement of a hybrid before it can be certified in North Carolina is that it must be better than the standard or average hybrid corns planted here. To determine this, N. C. State College tests new hybrids in the five different corn growing areas of the state. The tests show how the hybrid will perform and indicate its adaptability to conditions in specific areas. Yield is important, but if any hybrid falls below the high standard on disease resistance, lodging resistance, or grain quality, it is disqualified for certification.

Plant breeders of North Carolina certified hybrids, at locations throughout the state, compare new hybrids to standard varieties for these characteristics, plus disease and insect resistance, height, and number of ears per plant. Before any corn can be eligible for certification consideration, it must be tested for two years.

In addition to breeding for adaptation within the different areas of North Carolina, all North Carolina certified corn must be graded according to high standards and specifications. For many years, farmers have been confused as to the selection of planter plates to plant the hybrid corns that appear on the market. Previously the medium flat grade of one producer would be non-uniform and maybe as large as the large flat grade of another producer and no uniformity of grade existed among the different corn producers. For the 1957 season, all certified hybrids labeled as medium flat will plant in the same planter plate and the large planter plate will plant all of the large flat labeled as such. This has been accomplished by requiring standard size screens to be used for grading all certified hybrids.

Following the recommendation of the Plant Pathology Department, N. C. State College, each bag of certified hybrid seed corn offered for sale in North Carolina will have been treated with an approved fungicide. North Carolina is the first state in the Southeast to have such a requirement and farmers benefit by getting certified seed that gives good stands.

Experiments show that treated hybrid seed corn produced several bushels more per acre than untreated seed corn. Planting certified hybrids which have been treated is like receiving a paid up insurance policy. In a cool wet spring, non-treated seed may result in a poor stand from soil diseases such as seed decay, seedling blight and seedling root rot. Growers can no longer afford to waste labor, seed and equipment in plowing up and reseeding fields which result from poor stands. Seedling diseases which cause these poor stands also cause blighted and weak plants. These plants, although they may remain alive throughout the season, do not yield well.

Seed treatment tends to repel soil born organisms which may injure the germ in broken seed coats or attack young seedlings. Seed treatment also

(Continued next page)

makes for easier planting by allowing the seed to slip through the corn planter easily.

Each year for the past 10 years the state winner in the Extension Service Corn Contest has planted a N. C. certified hybrid. From the U. S. 282 section of the mountains to the Dixie 82 area of the Coastal Plain, state winners have averaged 131 to 163 bushels per acre in dry years and wet years with N. C. certified hybrids.

One 4-H Club Corn Contest winner, Larry Dilda of Pitt County, has planted N. C. certified hybrids since 1951. Following other recommended practices, Larry has averaged from 96 to over 100 bushels per acre and for 3 years he was Eastern Corn Champion. In 1956, the State Champion, Percy Taylor of Nashville, used certified Coker 911 in the Coastal Plain and R. Denver Sutton of Whittier, Jackson County, used certified U. S. 282 in the mountains.

Year in and year out, certified hybrid seed corn has produced 17 bushels more per acre than crib seed or farmers' own seed. New hybrid seed corn must be planted each year for a farmer to receive the benefit of the hybrid vigor. The plant breeder calls this first seed the F1 generation and any planting made from seed after this generation would yield just about as much as ordinary open-pollinated corn.

With the reduction in acreage of many crops under allotments, Tar Heel farmers will be looking for additional sources of income, such as their corn crop. A wide choice of early, mid-season and full season hybrids available under the certification program will assist farmers in distributing farm labor, especially at marketing time.

Grain quality is a big factor in selling corn, as well as an important consideration in the choice of hybrids that will be stored on the farm. For very early season corns in the Coastal Plains, VPI-426 and Ohio C-54 will be available this season as Interagency certified hybrid seed corn. In the medium to short-season range for Piedmont and Coastal Plain areas, N. C. 46 and U. S. 282 are available in yellow and U. S. 523W as a white corn. A much wider choice is available in full season hybrids.

Under the yellow hybrids, farmers will be planting N. C. 27, Dixie 82, and N. C. 42, as well as Dixie 18 and N. C. 1032.

In the white full season hybrids, they have the choice of Coker 811, Coker 911, Dixie 17 and Dixie 29.

All of the above listed hybrids are eligible to carry the blue tag and all are adapted to North Carolina. Disease resistance, good standability, strong stalks, vigorous root system, and high grain quality have made these hybrids the choice of many farmers. In addition, each has good shuck coverage which prevents weevil damage and decreases weather damage such as grain rot.

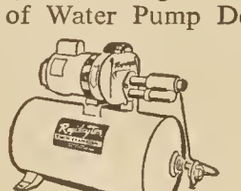
In addition to what the corn will do and how it will perform, the blue tag indicates the condition of the corn inside the bag. Certification standards are very high and the blue tag denotes there are less than two rotten kernels per pound of seed, that the seed has 14 per cent or less moisture, and less than 5 percent weevil damage. It means that the seed will germinate 90 per cent or better, and has a minimum of other varieties and o-type kernels. Certified seed does not possess any objectionable weed seed and the inert matter is less than 2 per cent. These are the advantages that a farmer has when he plants seed contained in a bag bearing the blue certification tag.

GET MORE WATER

and MORE PRESSURE from a

Rapidayton WATER SYSTEM

Modern farms require *more water* in *more places*—and dependable, day-after-day *water service.* You can rely on power-packed Rapidayton pumps, available with horizontal or vertical tanks, assembled in one unit, ready for installation. There's one for *your* need. Completely automatic, rugged, *dependable.* Low cost. Install a Rapidayton and forget it. Get book, "What Kind of Water Pump Do You Need?"



Complete Rapidayton jet systems for wells from 0 to 150 ft. deep.

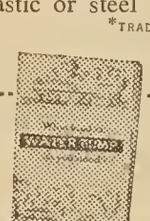
Rapidayton "400" is fine piston-type system for shallow wells.

See the TWIN* Champion

See the Rapidayton Twin Champion, a TWO-impeller model (shown above) that loafs along while pumping full capacity at 40 lbs. pressure (compared to 50% to 80% loss in single-impeller pumps). Goes down to 150 ft. Has Quad-Volute design for maximum efficiency; Quick-Connect flange for easy installation with plastic or steel pipe.

*TRADEMARK

▶ Get Valuable Booklet FREE



The Tait Manufacturing Co.

Established in 1908 as The Dayton Pump & Mfg. Co.

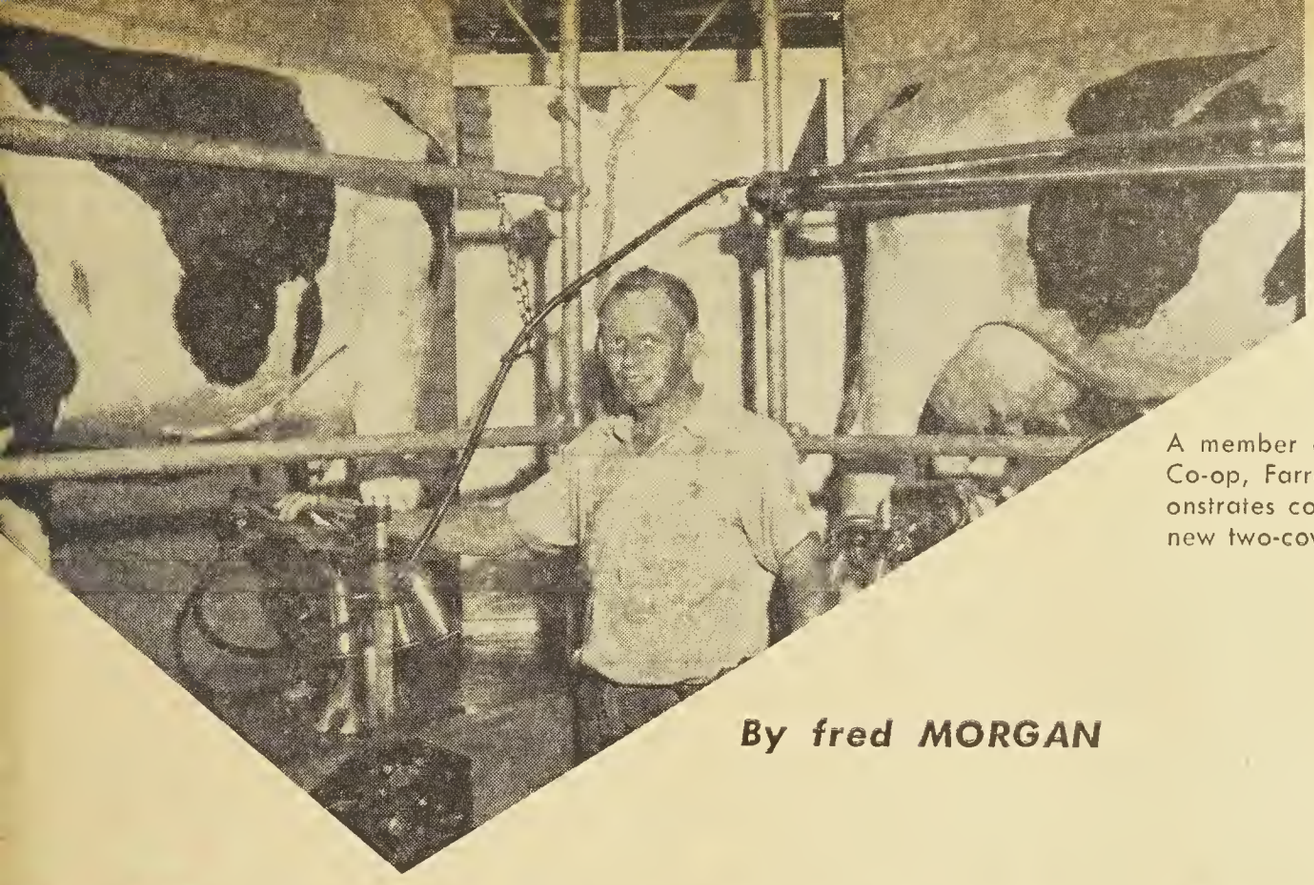
Rural Sales Dept. 354, Dayton 1, Ohio

Please rush free copy of valuable booklet, "What King of Water Pump Do You Need?"

Name _____

Address or RFD _____

City _____ County _____ State _____



A member of Union Electric Co-op, Farrell Thomas demonstrates convenience of his new two-cow milking parlor.

By fred MORGAN

V—For Convenience

Hard work, helpful neghbors, and excellent cooperation from agricultural agencies are the things Farrell Thomas credits with helping him get established in the small time Grade-A dairy business at New London, Route 1.

Since July, 1956, Thomas has been selling Grade-A milk from his own cows on his own farm—the goal that once seemed as elusive to him as the end of the rainbow.

Mostly, it was one long hard fight. Thomas is the kind of guy who keeps slugging away when the odds pile up and the going gets rougher and when lesser men would have called it quits long ago.

For six years, Farrell and his wife, Mary Lou, tried to get a foothold in the dairy business in northern Virginia, but they found the specifications for the dairy barns too intolerably cumbersome for their modest means.

They didn't give up. They just realized that they did not have the resources necessary to continue the struggle.

That's when Farrell came back to his native Stanly County on a visit and immediately sought the help of Farm Agent Vernon A. Huneycutt. A short time later, they found a 102-acre abandoned farm with a reasonable price tag. Neglected for years, it was in sorry shape, but Farrell saw its potential and went to work.

Plato D. Turbyfill, Farmer's Home Administration supervisor, was impressed by the young man's sincerity, and arrangements were worked out for FHA financing of the project. Meantime, Farrell had to dispose of his Virginia holdings at sacrifice price which further depleted his capital.

Farrell shelved *his* ideas for a milking parlor when Huneycutt suggested the construction of the V-type milking barn he had seen on a tour in Tennessee the year before. With Kodak pictures, slides, and Huneycutt's memory to go by, they adapted a neat little barn which readily met the approval of the FHA and the health authorities.

The Thomas dairy barn became Stanly County's and North Carolina's first Grade-A, V-type milking parlor.

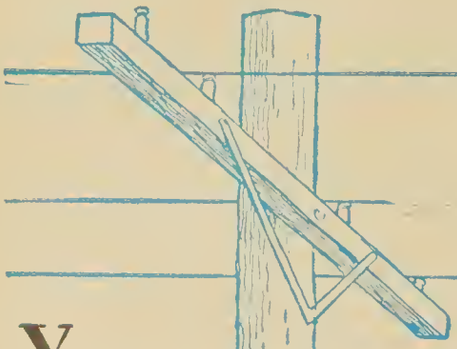
Fully equipped, including second-hand milk cooler, milkers, etc., the barn cost the Thomases $2,000, which is considerably more than it would cost a Grade-C operator. It is 12-by-24 feet overall and divided into two sections, one for the milking parlor and the other to house the equipment and storage. Two cows are milked simul-

(Continued on Page 31)

While the V-type parlor seems suited to Mr. Farrell's situation, the dairy department of the State College Extension Service does not recommend this particular barn for Grade A dairies. It does recommend it for Grade C (manufacturing milk) producers, according to George Hyatt, Jr., who is in charge of the Extension dairy department. If you would like to know more about Grade C milk production and the V-type barn, drop a note to the *Carolina Farmer*, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. We will pass your requests along to N. C. State College, which has free plans for the parlor and a leaflet on milk for manufacturing purposes.

Before you do that, turn the page and you'll learn how some of your mountain neighbors plan to increase their incomes with Grade C production and the V-type parlor.

More Mone



By J

You have to be able to laugh a little and work a lot to live a farm woman's life in the rock-cast shadows of Madison County, and Mrs. Garrison Payne has lived that life more abundantly than most young women. Then last month she committed herself to yet another task; she added a Grade C dairy to her full-time duties of keeping a family well-darned and well-fed, and she was taking a good dose of laughter to reassure herself that she could do the job.

"It's P-A-Y-N-E, but sometimes it's more like p-a-i-n-," she laughed in answer to a question on the spelling of her name.

Even in good humor, there was a hint of worry on her handsome face as she stood in the creek-bed road before the partly-completed concrete block milk house. But as she spoke thoughtfully of the new task facing her, there was determination, too. It was in her mountain voice and her red hair, and strong hands—hands that had cradled and spanked and cooked and sewn for five children.

Why would a woman with a valley-full of responsibilities take on the milking of 11 cows? More puzzling, *how* would she be able to do it?

Her answer to why was personal and practical, but it had a beautiful, familiar, ring.

"We want to make everything we can on our land."

There's more to Mrs. Payne's new dairy venture than the desire to fulfill an ancient obligation. The Paynes have five children—one in the service and four at home—and all but the baby are 4-H Club members. The Paynes want good things for their children—education, privacy in their home, pride in their family. And for themselves: More than the bare necessities."

And they want these things through the way they know and love best, the farm. Mr. Payne is a carpenter, but when the dairy enterprise is established, he will return to the farm full-time.

The reason for the dairy is there, but can a woman milk 11 cows, lift heavy milk cans, and still give her family the care she must?

Go back just a few years, and she couldn't have. Over the years, more and more farmers quit Grade C. operations because the work and margin of profit involved couldn't compete with other farm opportunities. As Harry Silver, Madison County's farm agent, puts it, "You're not going to milk many cows when you have to sit on a three-legged stool ankle-deep in barnyard mud."

But electricity, low-cost milking parlors, and cheap, modern labor-saving devices have breathed new life into dairying, and brought it within the reach of a woman trying to make her world a little more comfortable.

Mrs. Garrison Payne gets some advice on wiring her new dairy from Hugh Tilson (r) of French Broad EMC, and Harry Silver, Madison county agent.

for Madison

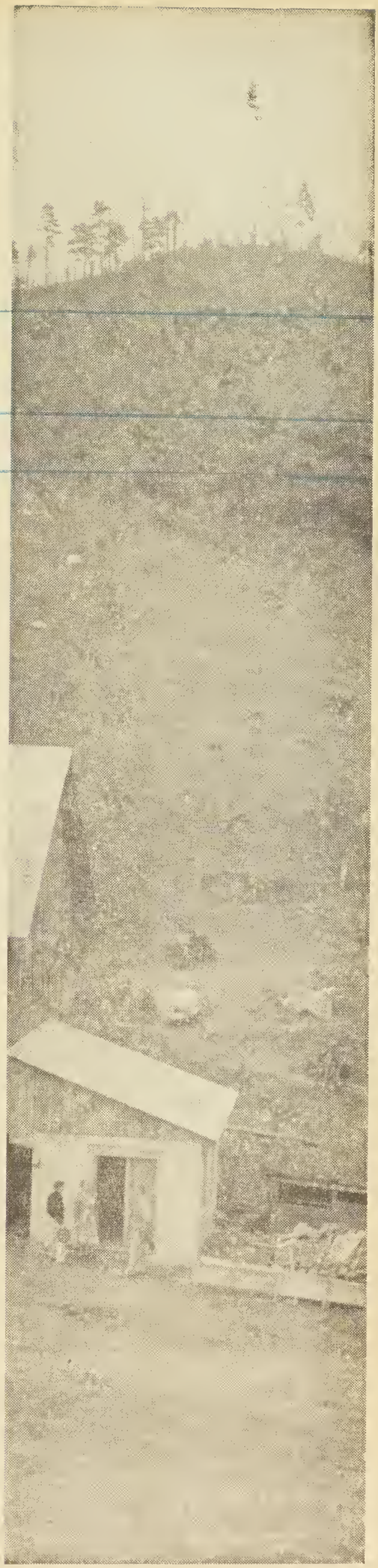
VN JR.

Silver, a big, rugged mountaineer dedicated to doing what he can to keep his people solvent, is boosting the "new way" of Grade C dairying as one solution to burley tobacco acreage cuts.

In his mission, he has enlisted the help of French Broad Electric Membership Corporation, which brings power to the Payne's farm and to most of the families of Madison, Yancey, and Mitchell Counties. Pet Dairy of Greeneville, Tenn., the market for Grade C milk in this area, and Farmers Home Administration, are also backing Silver's efforts.

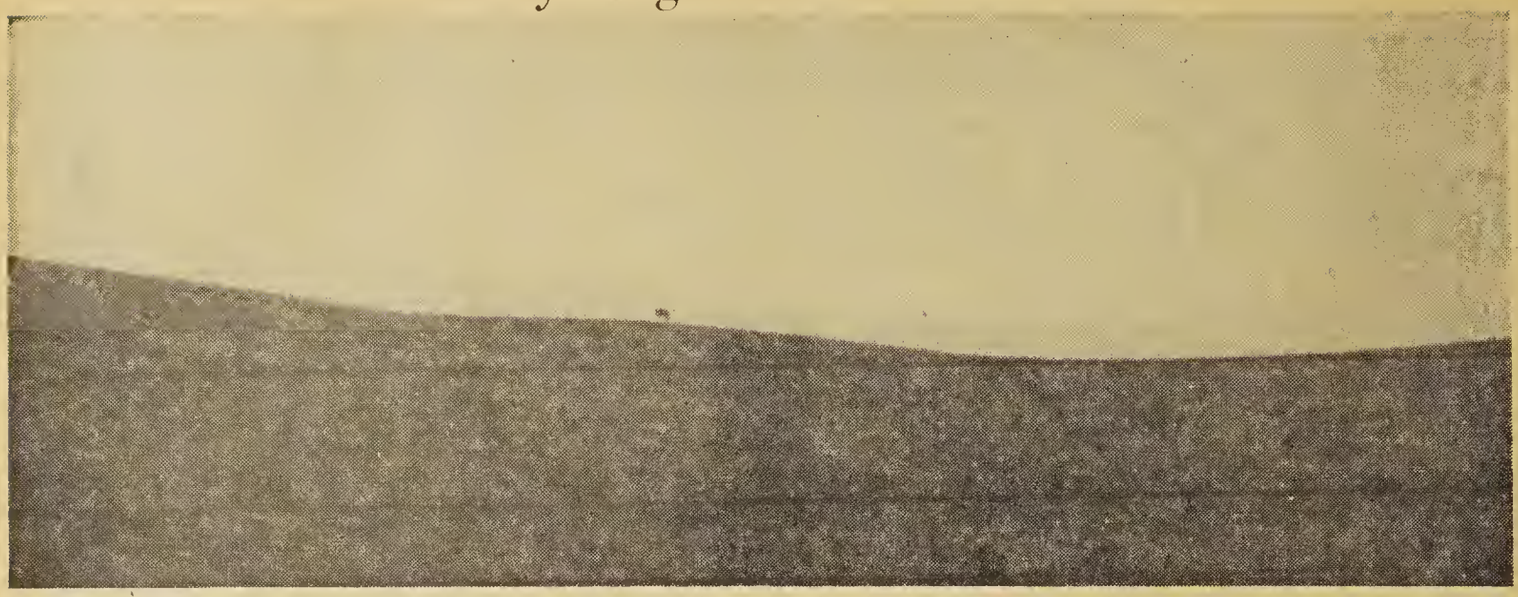
The new look of Grade C dairying is characterized by electric cow-to-can milkers with built-in strainers, electric coolers (which enable the producer to earn a 20 per cent premium), V-type milking parlor, pour-in hot water heaters, and pulleys, tracks, and lifts which enable a woman to move heavy cans of milk, and sufficient volume to war-

(Contniued next page)

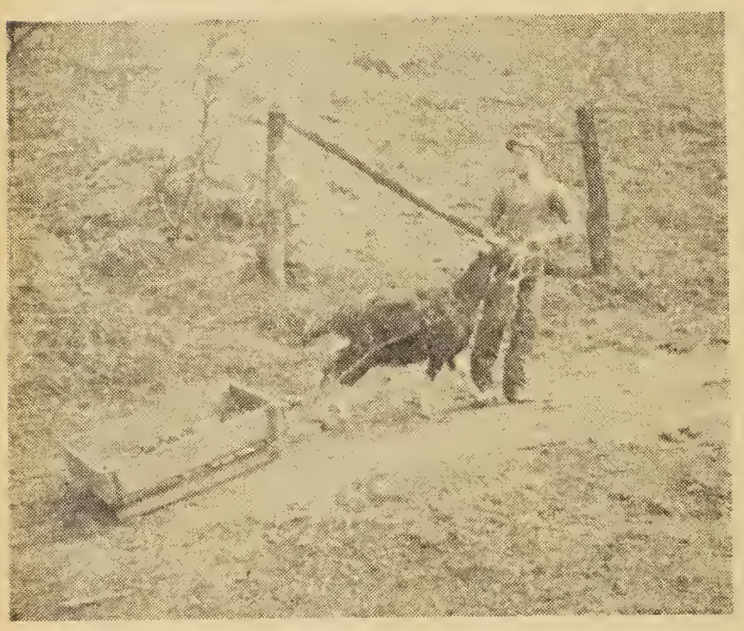


Mrs. Troy Rice and milk cooler which enables her to earn a 20 per cent premium on Grade C milk. At right is her new V-type dairy barn.

'. . . *everything we can on our land.*'



THE PAYNES HOPE TO MAKE IT WITH GOOD COWS, PASTURES, SILAGE AND ALFALFA



With a goat he trained and a sled he made, Dexter Payne makes his dairy and wood-carrying chores easier

rant the milk hauler's trip up difficult mountain roads.

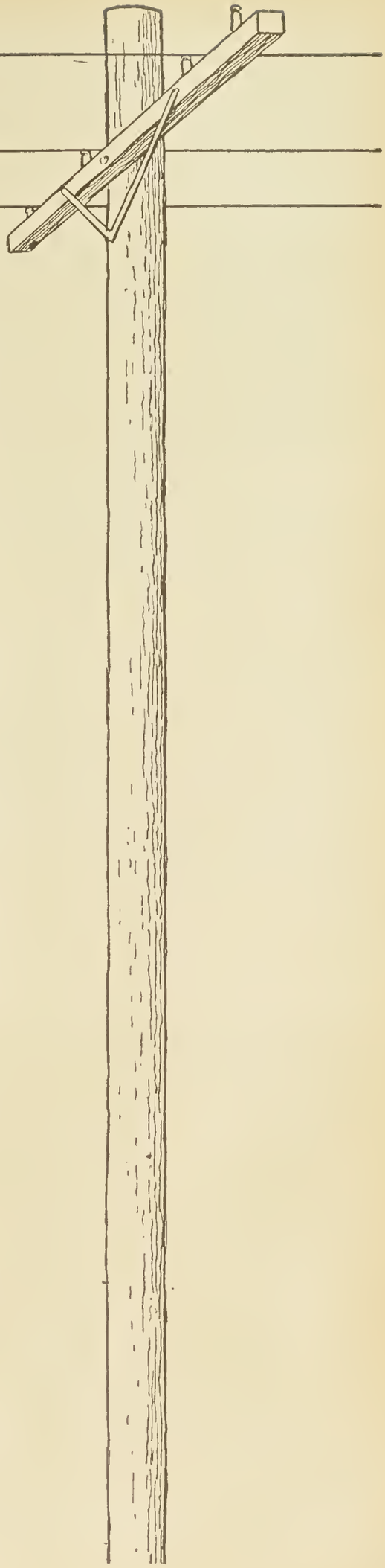
Sounds expensive, but it isn't, and low-cost financing is available from both the French Broad Electric Cooperative, and FHA. Mrs. Payne, when she completes and equips the V-type barn now under construction will have spent something like $600. The building itself will cost $273, excluding labor; plans were furnished by Pet Dairy. Wiring will run about $65, and second-hand milk-room equipment accounts for the rest.

Silver and Hugh Tilson, electrification advisor for French Broad, believe that the extra premium Madison farmers can earn for cooled milk will pay for the electricity and the cooler in one year if they produce the volume of milk they should in such an operation.

Mrs. Payne is following a course that should enable her to get the volume. She already has seven good Jersey and Guernsey cows and plans to buy two more purebred Guernseys; eventually, she will have 11 cows. Silver claims that home-grown feed, preferably alfalfa and corn silage, is essential to a successful dairy enterprise, and the Paynes are counting on growing it. They are fertilizing their pastures, and will seed alfalfa and corn, and build a silo.

Another youngster, 4-H'er Houston Thomas of Marshall, Route 3, has some future income in these purebreds

Even a mule is hard-put to hold a plow to these hillsides. Steep as they are, they can grow a lot of feed.



Going at it in this way, they'll get enough production to give them a nice profit margin, despite the relatively low price of Grade C milk, which last year averaged $3.40 a hundred (Grade A averaged more than $6 a hundred).

Madison farmers don't have a choice of whether to go Grade C or Grade A, Silver points out. There is a good market for Grade C, while the market for Grade A is virtually closed. "The only Grade A dairies we've gained in five years had to be bought; that is, we had to buy the base from dairymen who were going out of business. Even at that, we've been able to gain only nine Grade A dairies in two years, those at the expense of some other counties.

Noting that North Carolina is producing only 1/10th of the Grade C milk it uses, he reasons that 10 times this figure is not the limit of the market. "There's no reason why we couldn't serve other states to the south of us, We're nearer to the consumers than most of the present suppliers."

Grade C dairying isn't a get-rich proposition, but it is one of the safest enterprises a farmer can get into, Silver believes. It doesn't require heavy financing, and Madison's hill sides can produce a lot of alfalfa and its bottom land a lot of corn to feed cows.

In the search for new sources of income, Grade C looms an attractive choice in the mountains, and perhaps elsewhere. Thirty acres of land devoted to Grade C dairying gives a better return than if it were supporting steers, Silver figures. The same land and resources given to the operation of a Grade C dairy will return $2.40 for every dollar it would return if devoted to steers.

Putting it another way, a family with the resources to keep seven cows can gross as much with a Grade C dairy as it can with an acre of burley tobacco. Moreover, with electricity-using devices and low-cost power, the farm wife can milk 10 cows without too much trouble or expense.

Mrs. Troy Rice of Marshall, Route 3, proves this. She started selling milk from two cows a year and a half ago. She had to milk by hand and haul it down to the main road. On December 7, last, she completed a V-type walk-in milking parlor, and is now milking seven cows and hopes to build up to 12.

Asked for a comparison of milking-time by hand and by cow-to-can milker, she testified, "I'm enjoying the milker so much I haven't timed it. But if it hadn't been for the new equipment and barn, I guess I'd have quit before now," she added.

While most mountain dairymen rely on springs and gravity-flow water systems, Mrs. Rice installed an electric pump for her house and dairy when she built the new barn.

"It's worth the cost of the whole thing just to have water at the house. I never knew before when I was going to get water and when I wasn't," she declares.

With a pump, Mrs. Rice's cost ran considerably more than the minimum for a modern Grade C operation (State College figures the job can be done for as little as $300), but she got a lot more than the minimum.

Silver and Tilson see in such dairy operations a healthy boost to the area's economy. For one thing, they say, when farmers have checks they can spend every month, instead of once a year, everybody benefits—the farmer's family and the merchants in town.

Because the supply of Grade C dropped in recent years, the number of plants handling it have also declined. A revival of the industry would open up new plants and create employment.

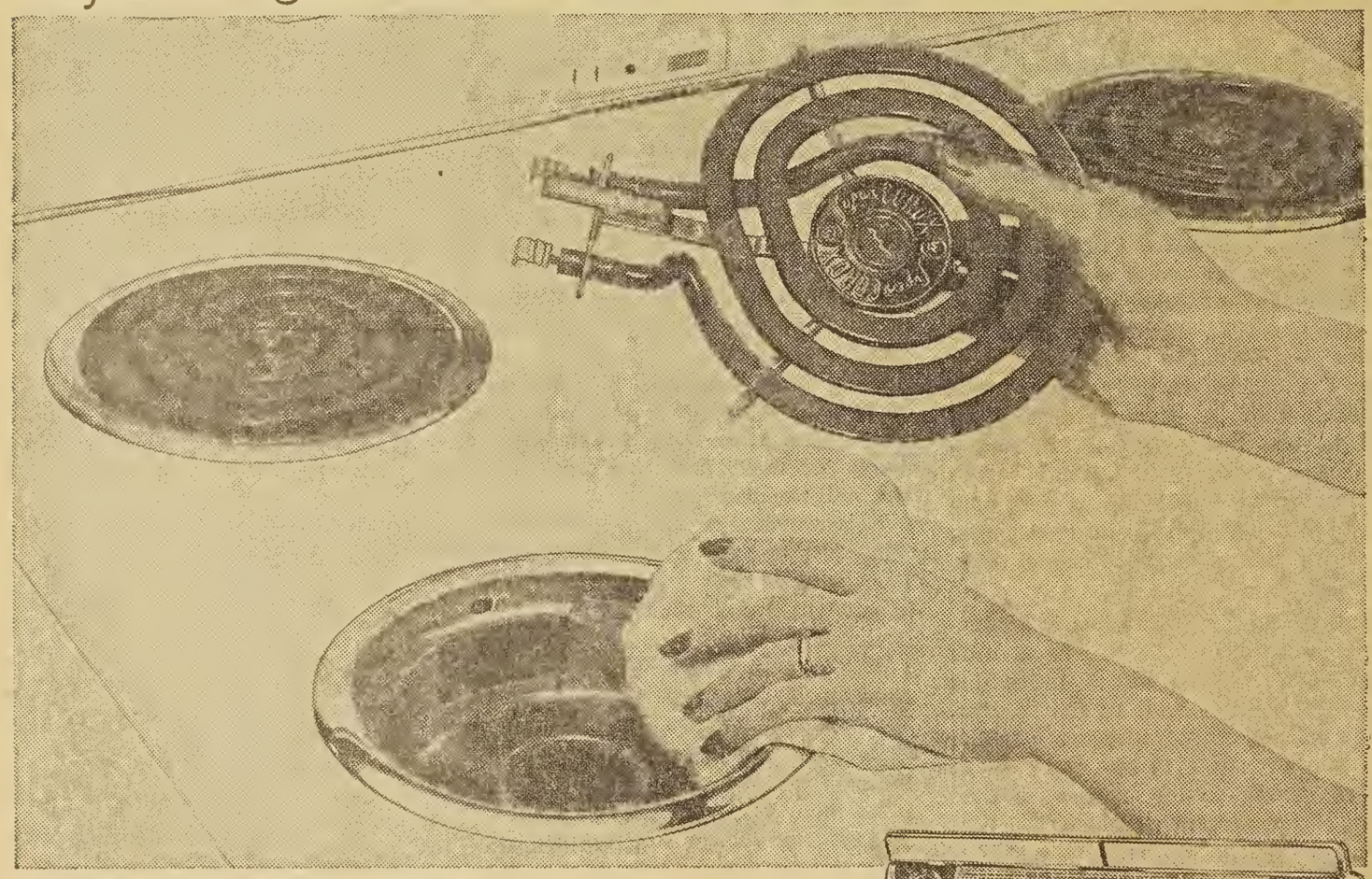
Last year, only $5 million went to North Carolina farms for Grade C milk; dairy plants in the state bought 10 times that much milk for manufacturing purposes. Tar Heel farmers could have received $50 million just by supplying the market in their own state.

In an age of surpluses and tremendous pressures to remove land from production, Grade C dairying in North Carolina is begging to expand. The state is below the national average in consumption of milk, and there is a growing market for milk products.

It offers farmers like the Paynes a chance to stay on the farm, and make everything they can from their land.

LOOK! NO WIRES!

Only Westinghouse electric ranges give you this work-saver!



Units plug-out for easiest cleaning ever!

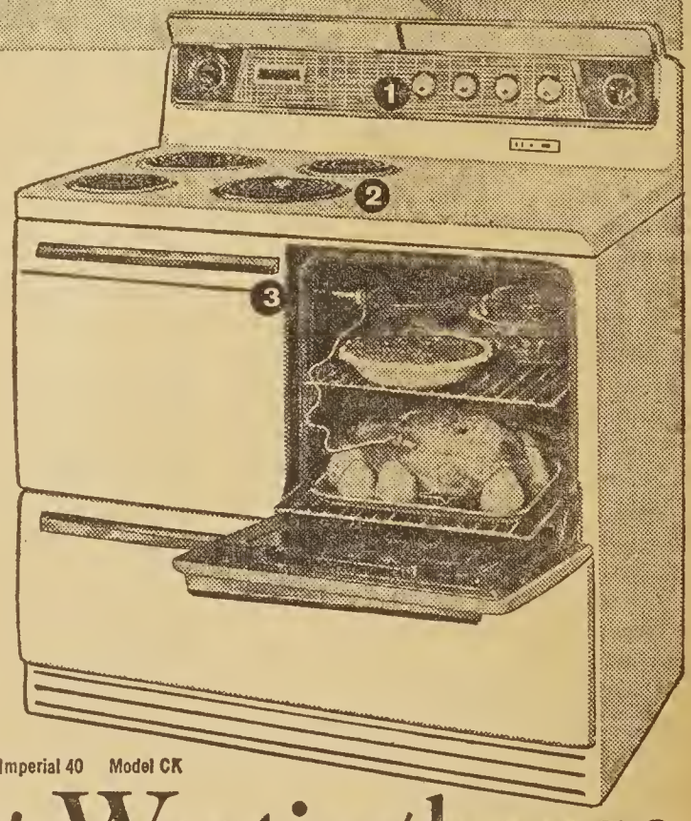
Blink your eyes and look again . . . surface units don't just lift up, or tilt up . . . they plug-out completely like a lamp cord so you can wipe up spill-overs in a flash! And cooking is more fun on the new 1957 Westinghouse Range, too . . .

1. You get Unlimited Heat Settings! Color Glance Controls light up to show 5 heat settings—give 1001 heats in between. Westinghouse Super Corox is the fastest heating unit made.

2. You get Automatic Cooking! Even if foods are overlooked, they aren't overcooked. This Automatic Unit watches the pot even when you forget, so foods can't burn.

3. You get Better Baking! Only Westinghouse has this Miracle Seal of Fiberglas to shut out disturbing air currents . . . assure completely uniform temperatures throughout the entire oven. There's a Roast Indicator, too, that signals when meat is done just the way you like it.

See all the models, all the colors, all the features at your Westinghouse dealer today!



Imperial 40 Model CK

YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S Westinghouse

See It At These WESTINGHOUSE Dealers

ASHEBORO
Asheboro Electric Co.
C. W. Henley Co.
Town & Country Furn. Co.

ASHEVILLE
Dacy Electric Co.
Farmers Federation Co-ops
Pearlman's
Steve's Place, Rt. 1

BREVARD
Pearlman's
Reid Furn. Co.

CANTON
Canton Elec. Appliance Co.
Sluder Furniture Co.

DENTON
Garner Electric Co.
Rex Furniture Co.

ELKIN
Home Furniture Co.

ENKA
Hamilton's Furn. Barn

HENDERSONVILLE
Daniels Furniture Company
Farnsworth Furniture Co.
Hartnett Elec. Serv. Co.
Reece Serv. & Appl. Co.

HIGH POINT
Lambeth, Inc.
Rose Furniture Co.
Teletronix, Inc.

JONESVILLE
Winston Road Furn. Co.

KING
Boles Hardware Co.

LEXINGTON
Builder Supply Company
Carolina Appliance Co.

LIBERTY
Pike & Holt

MAYODAN
Poole Furniture Co.

MADISON
Moore Furniture Co.

MOCKSVILLE
Davie Furniture Co.

MOUNT AIRY
Howard Taylor Plbg. & Htg.
Quality Auto & Hdwe. Co.

PILOT MOUNTAIN
W. L. Lynch Dept. Store

PINNACLE
Boles Hardware Co.

RANDLEMAN
C. W. Henley Co.

THOMASVILLE
Bargain Furn. Company
Cranford Firestone Stores

WALNUT COVE
Lester Alley Appliance Co.

WAYNESVILLE
Massie Furniture Co.

WELCOME
Zimmerman & Company

YANCEYVILLE
City Electric Company

An electric motor is the cheapest source of power for grain augers. In the field where electricity is not available, gasoline engines may be substituted.

Grain Handling With Power

By E. S. COATES

Do you look forward to grain harvest or do you dread it because of the backaches involved? Today's equipment for moving grain eliminates the drudgery as it increases profits for the farmer.

Less labor is required in handling grain in bulk, and at the same time many local grain buying stations offer slightly increased prices for grain delivered in bulk rather than bag. With the present abundant availability of mechanical equipment and the scarcity and high cost of farm labor, the alert farmer no longer depends upon human labor to move his grain manually.

Since there are a number of different types of conveyors available for farm use, it would be wise to determine first the needs of a farm before making a purchase. Generally speaking, conveying equipment can be classified into either portable or stationary type. Various designs of each are made to handle grain, hay, feed corn, sacks, fertilizer, and manure or litter.

For materials such as grain, bulk feed, or shelled corn, an auger type conveyor proves to be quite satisfactory in most instances. Its low initial cost (as low as $30 for a 12-ft. auger) has made it practical for even the small farmer, to use for moving grain. Where grain must be handled without cracking, such as seeds, a belt elevator is desirable.

The bucket or cup elevator is designed to carry materials similar to those handled by the auger. This type elevator is generally operated vertically and in permanent installations.

The flight elevator will handle practically all solid materials such as sacks, bales, and ear corn. It is operated horizontally or to inclines of about 45 degrees, with some special makes capable of 70 degree inclinations.

When a conveyor is selected for a job, several desirable features should be included on the one chosen:

(1) Small units which are to be moved manually should be well balanced.

(2) A hook on the hopper edge is often convenient for fastening the conveyor to the truck side.

(3) The motor mount should be located conveniently and should be sturdy and adjustable.

(4) Safety shields should be provided to cover any gear boxes, chains, or belts.

A four-inch auger will handle up to 375 bushels per hour depending upon length and horsepower. A six-inch auger will move up to 500 bushels of grain vertically and up to 1,500 bushels on an incline.

In selecting a conveyor, one of the most important factors to be considered is that of the required capacity of the machine. It is far cheaper to have reserve capacity in a conveyor than to have a conveyor serve as a bottleneck in a grain handling operation. Also be sure that it will carry the grain where you want it, discharge it automatically, and move grain out of, as well as into, a storage structure.

REA reveals plans to reduce equity requirements of co-ops

THE nation's rural telephone program got a long-needed boost from REA in Washington last month. Subscribers for service from telephone cooperatives will hereafter be required to pay a much smaller membership fee than in the past.

Under prior REA loan policies, telephone cooperatives in North Carolina have had to charge membership fees ranging from $32 to $50. Under the new policy the membership fee can be scaled down to as little as $10.

Though not yet formally established by REA, the new policy was announced by REA Administrator David Hamil on March 4. It is expected to go into effect within the next month.

High membership fee requirements have plagued the telephone program since its beginning eight years ago. Many rural families have found it hard, especially in a steadily declining farm economy, to raise the usual fee of $50.

Collecting the fees has been a slow, and in many cases only half successful, business. The result has been that hundreds of rural people have not been able to become cooperative members at all, and the whole process of organizing the cooperatives and getting them into operation has been discouraging.

The North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, the agency which promotes both the rural telephone and rural electric programs in this state, was quite pleased by the federal policy change.

Walter Fuller, the Authority's director of rural telephony, had this to say: "The North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority has long favored a more lenient membership fee requirement in the rural telephone program. These changes will relieve our people of the financial handicap of paying large fees, and will permit the rural telephone program to move ahead at much greater speed."

Under the previous policy, a cooperative which expected to serve 1,000 subscribers over the first five years of its operation faced these hurdles:

Before an REA loan could even be approved, the co-op had to have signed applications from 600 (60%) of its five-year expected membership, accompanied by at least $10, paid down on each $50 membership fee ($6,000). Then, before loan funds could actually be released, half of the final total fees (1,000 X $25=$25,000) had to be raised.

The remaining $25,000 could be raised over the five-year period.

Under the new policy the same cooperative can both get an REA loan approved and have the loan funds released by having 700 (70%) signed applications from its five-year expected membership of 1,000, accompanied by $10 per applicant, or only $7,000. Moreover, the total membership fee can be as little as $10.

Just how the new policy will affect those people who have already applied to—but have not yet been extended membership in—existing cooperatives has not yet been determined. Nor is it now known whether (or how) the new policy may be applied retroactively for the benefit of members who have paid the higher fees, but whose cooperatives will in the near future reduce the fee requirements.

REA's new policy also liberalized loan requirements for telephone companies; in the past the companies have been required to put up from 20 to 40 per cent of the value of a rural system financed by an REA loan, but in the future they will be able to secure loans by putting up only 10 per cent.

Rural telephone leaders, in the past quite critical of the reluctance of phone companies to service rural areas, take the view that there is now no excuse whatever for the companies to hold the program back. REA has made construction financing available to companies on very liberal terms, and they express the hope that the companies will move ahead accordingly.

JUDGE REVERSES UTILITIES RULING

Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation in particular—and North Carolina's rural telephone program in general—scored a vital legal victory in Guilford County Superior Court last month.

In a formal judgment in the bitter controversy between Randolph TMC, the Central Telephone Company, and the State Utilities Commission, Judge L. Richardson Preyer reversed a Commission ruling which had ordered Central to extend service to seven persons living inside the cooperative's service boundary.

Judge Preyer did not send the case back to the Commission for further hearing, as had been requested by the Commission and Central. Instead, he ordered the action dismissed altogether.

Specifically, the judgment found the Commission in error as follows:

(1) The Commission did not even "recognize the existence" of the cooperative, or take into account the activities of the cooperative in providing service in the affected area.

(2) The Commission did not recognize the prior finding by the North Carolina REA that the cooperative should be organized to serve the area in question.

(3) The Commission violated a long-standing "public policy, implicit in the North Carolina statutes, to prevent unnecessary duplication in telephone service, and the public policy to give reasonable protection to the territory" which the cooperative "had undertaken to serve." (This was a principal issue upon which the cooperative had relied in its court fight.)

(4) The Commission did not give "adequate weight to the rule that the 'public convenience and necessity' relates to the public and not to an individual or individuals."

(5) The Commission was wrong in finding that the service boundary agreement, which had previously been entered into by Central and the cooperative, was void.

(6) The Commission did not give full effect to the statutes providing for the rural telephone program.

(7) Many of the findings of the Commission had not been supported by "competent, material and substantial evidence."

Miss Bunny Wells of Kentucky won Miss Rural Electrification title in contest finals at Chicago.

Blue Ridge won second in load building contest. Jim Cobb, chairman of the national event, congratulates Charles Overman (r) and Cecil Viverette.

And now a little song for the

RURAL LIGHTS

Vice President
LEE HATLEY

In their Sunday best they came—a few hours away from hog killings in Carolina, from drought-tours in Texas, from snow-snug Vermont farm houses, from lonely Dakota fields—more than 5,000 farmers to fill the world's largest hotel and impress and sometimes confound the world's third largest city.

Chicago might not have known exactly what it was ("And now a little song for the *Rural Lights,*" one member of the Rush Street welcoming committee put it), but they knew something Big and Powerful and Bold had swept through town the first week of March. It was the annual show of force of the world's largest organization of farmers, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, representing 4½ million members of rural electric cooperatives.

Rubbing shoulders in the lobby of the Conrad Hilton and applauding together in the city's Coliseum were Republican farmers and Democratic farmers, cattle men and sheep men, Catholic priests and Southern Baptist preachers, all members of one body and all in agreement on one thing: their right to form and further cooperatives for a dependable supply of low cost electricity. They were there to learn how to do the job better.

For four days they heard and were heard by men who could help them: Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois; Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas; Leland Olds, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission; David Hamil, REA administrator; Clyde Ellis, general manager of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association; Jerry Voorhis, executive director of the Cooperative League; Senator Edward Thye of Minnesota; William T. Crisp, executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association; Cecil Viverette, manager of North Carolina's Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation; and half-a-hundred more.

For North Carolina there was glory, too. Burke-McDowell's manager, Lee Hatley, was elected vice-president of the national association; and Blue Ridge was announced as second-place winner in the REA cooperative division of the National Rural Home Electrical Load Building Contest. The award brought with it $150 and a bronze plaque.

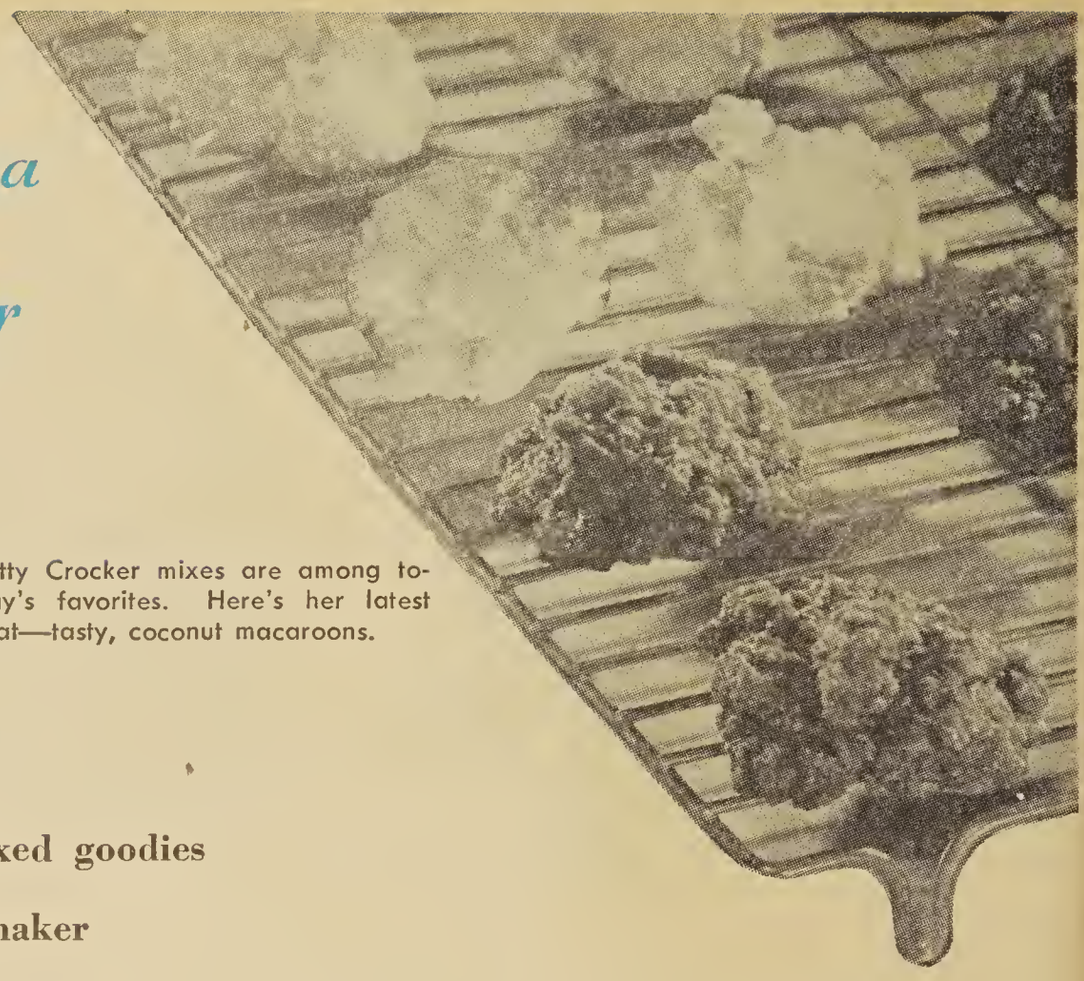
With Clyde Ellis ripping off the first mask, speaker after speaker tore away the different guises adopted by enemies of the rural electrics, and not all were external. Ellis, reporting on the power monopoly's mounting offensive against the farmer-owned corporations, warned that the co-ops are in a fight to match certain of the enemy's efficiencies of bigness and power—economic and political.

"Through cooperation, we must select

(Continued on Page 31)

The Carolina Homemaker

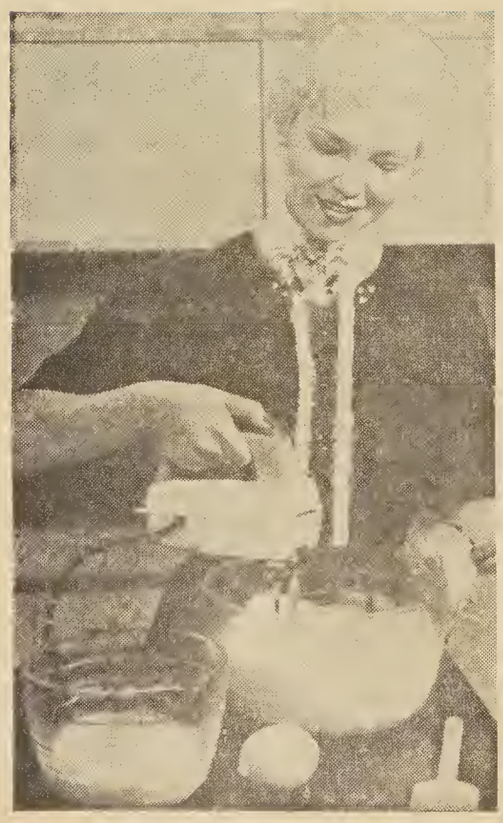
EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS



Betty Crocker mixes are among today's favorites. Here's her latest feat—tasty, coconut macaroons.

A bevy of ready-mixed goodies present today's homemaker with the question:

To Mix or Not To Mix?



Whether you believe in ready-mixes or the "do-it-yourself" method of baking, put your mixer to good use.

Modern rural homemakers learned long ago that the installation of an electric range in their kitchens would take a lot of the strain out of the family baking task. And now her baking task has been further lightened by the bake "mix" process which is sweeping the country. Today, with the help of a little water or milk, a box of mix, and her electric oven, the homemaker can do the same baking in an hour that her mother used to do in a day.

We know that electric oven baking is far more reliable than the wood-fire baking done by our sisters of another era, but what about the advantages and disadvantages of the bevy of mixes that now confront milady?

The first commercial mix appeared in 1889—a pancake mix combining hard wheat flour and corn flour in a one-pound package. Then, during the First World War, a doughnut mix was introduced.

In those early days of the "mix," Mrs. Homemaker gradually (though somewhat skeptically, for the American male was still adamant in his belief that "only his mother's baking recipes were good") accepted mixes until the Second World War when she began to use them in a big way. Rationing of sugar and shortening was one of the biggest contributions to the growth of the "mix" market.

And so today Mrs. Homemaker (whether she be an urbanite or a ruralite) is faced with this question: Shall I mix breads, cakes or pastry at home or buy the ready-mixed? The fact that she has increased purchases of prepared mixes by 87% since 1947 indicates that she has decided to do it the easy way.

Yes, there has definitely been a shift in recent years from "do-it-yourself" to "buy it already mixed." Recent

survey show that mixes are being used in great number by both rural and urban homemaker. As the homemaker has come to take more and more part in community activities, she has had to find good shortcuts to cooking for her family.

Mixes save that time and work the homemaker wants, yet she pays for this added service. Compare the time saved by using the mix, with the time required to mix at home, with the finished product. Often a mix insures an extra cake or pie—or even a fresh loaf of bread—that would not have been possible otherwise. Although the homemaker pays more for the ready-mixed preparation, she garners savings from it because the boxed mix eliminates waste, insures accurate measurement and there is rarely a failure.

Most homemakers have used mixes with good results, and they have a great variety to choose from in these modern times. Cake mixes perhaps lead the field, with muffins, pancakes and breads second and pie crust third.

Five leading manufacturers are now putting out a total of 7 to 12 different varieties of cake mixes. There are yellow cakes, white cakes, devil's food, gingerbread, angel, pound, chocolate, sponge, marble and spice. Some mixes need water, some need milk, others eggs and water or eggs and milk.

As to the mixes you should buy, it is best to experiment with different types and find one that best suits the taste buds of your family. In a recent taste test made on cakes from mixes, the judges disagreed more on flavor than on other characteristics, so it seems that this will be a matter of personal flavor preference.

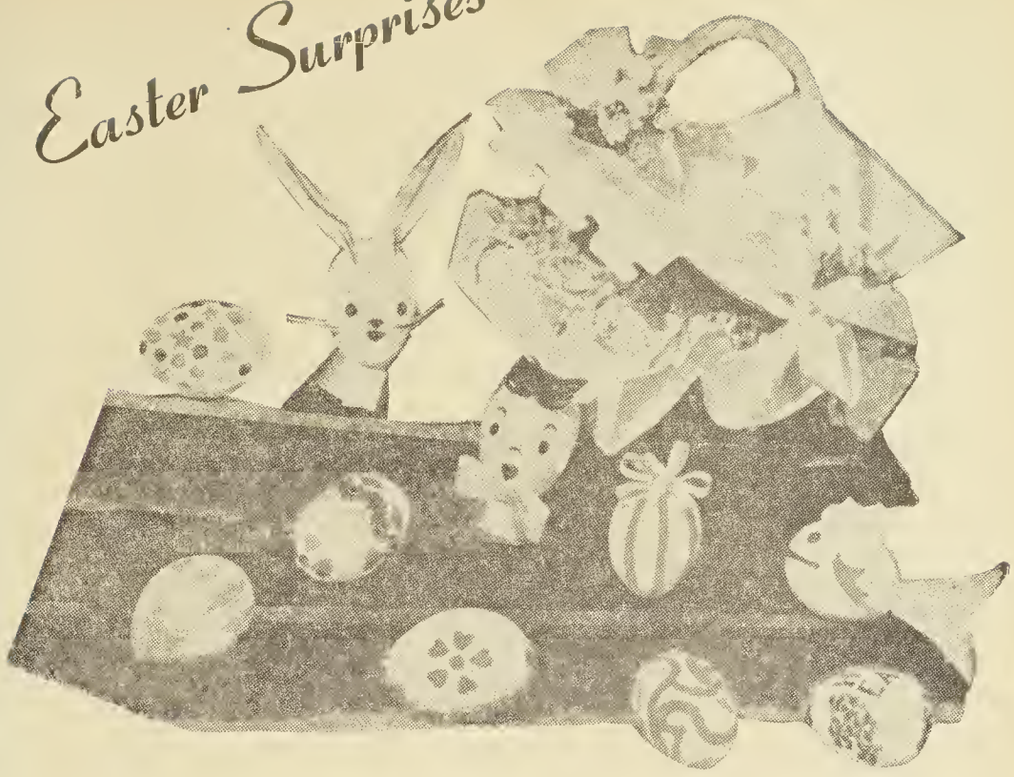
Time saving is, of course, the biggest inducement for the homemaker to use prepared mixes. Tests made in 1953 showed that a skillful worker often takes 15 minutes longer to mix a cake from a standard recipe than from a mix.

This time does not include washing dishes and putting things away. It is possible to mix, prepare pan, wash mixing equipment and have one of these cakes in the stove in five minutes.

Cost changes in line with the amount of eggs, milk and flour used in both commercial and home mixed cakes.

There have been no tests made on food value comparisons between the home baked cakes and those made from ready-mixes. The main difference between them is the flavor and calorie content. Ingredients for cake mixes are carefully controlled.

Easter Surprises



Spring brings robins, crocuses, and best of all, Easter, which seems to have special significance for the children. Chocolate bunnies, eggs and chicks all wait eagerly to perch in the happy tot's Easter basket. Pretty new clothes and parties with egg hunts and games are all eagerly anticipated by the younger set.

If you have young fry around the house, who are awaiting egg-filled Easter baskets, you can have fun with the flowery egg-carton basket pictured above. Want to give it a try? All right—here we go:

Materials: Dennison crepe paper—1 fold pale green; 1 package gummed paper; 1 roll spoolwire; 4 long fluffy pipe cleaners (two yellow, two green); ribbon; tiny artificial flowers.

Directions: Cut an egg carton in half following perforations around center and cover with bright yellow gummed paper. Tie the two halves together as shown (Figure 1 below) with spoolwire. Twist pipe cleaners together to form handle, and attach with spoolwire at top and bottom of carton on each side, as shown (Figure 2). Make a cluster of ribbon and tiny flowers and tie at each side of basket. Grass for the basket is so easy and quick to make that the children will enjoy doing it. Cut squares 12" x 12" of pale green crepe paper. Cut the squares into coarse fringe across the grain. Stretch the fringe fully and crumple in hands. Fluff out and fill the basket.

Further Suggestions: If you are making baskets for several children, and you will probably want to, since the making time is about 5 minutes, use ½ an egg carton for each basket and attach the handle the opposite way. The color scheme for this basket is yellow with pale green "grass." You might also try a light blue basket with avocado green "grass;" a pink basket with purple "grass;" or a green basket with orange "grass." Any of these novel color schemes will be sure to delight the youngsters on Eastern morn.

Figure 1

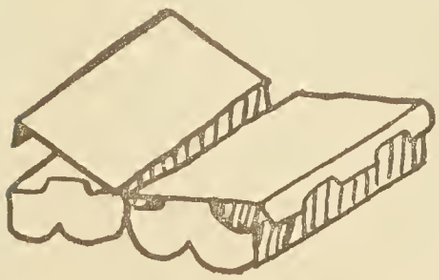
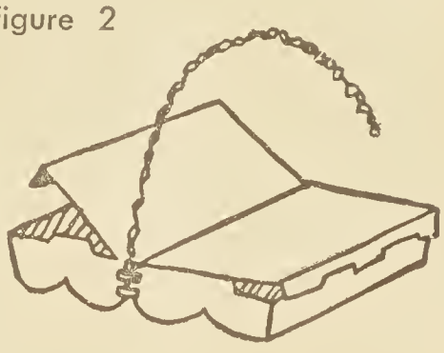


Figure 2



Flower - Fresh Fashions for Spring

9192. A cinch for mother to sew this wardrobe with our Printed Pattern. Children's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 bra 5/8 yards 35-inch fabric; shorts 7/8 yard, jacket 1 yard; skirt 2 yards.

9023. Princess dress with halter-neck style; brief bolero. Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 dress takes 4-3/4 yards 35-inch fabric; 1/4 yard contrast. Bolero 7/8 yard.

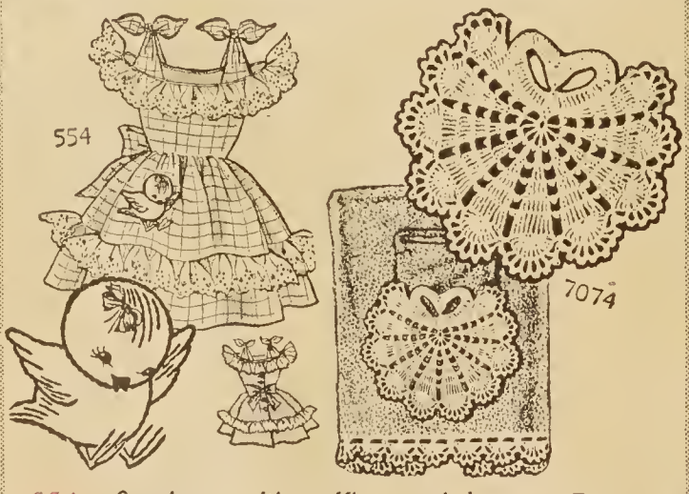
PRINTED PATTERN

9153. Smart summer style with classic lines, takes well to any fabric. Easysew Printer Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20: 30-42. Size 16 takes 4-3/8 yards 35-inch fabric; 3/8 yard contrast.

4666. Neat sun-half-size figure. Designed to fit without alterations. A Printed Patern in Sizes 12-1/2 — 24-1/2. Size 16-1/2 takes 2-7/8 yards 39-inch fabric.

4820. Smart separates are a cinch to sew with our Printed Pattern. Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 blouse and shorts, 3-1/8 yards 35-inch fabric; skirt 3-1/4 yards.

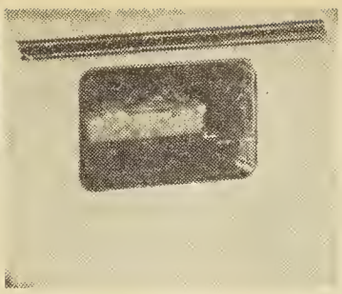
NEEDLECRAFT PATTERNS



554. Sundress with ruffles and bows. Easy to sew. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8. Pattern, embroidery transfer directions. 7074. This gay little crocheted pocket holds a washcloth. Use heavy cotton for terry towels, lighter for linen. Directions for shell pocket plus matching edging.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each DRESS pattern to Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 25c for Spring-Summer fashion book. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for each NEEDLECRAFT pattern (at left) to: Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add five cents for first-class mailing. Send additional 25c for Needlework Catalogue.

meat thermostat



glass doors

range gadgets

clock

disposable oven linings

With summer a-coming just around the corner, those of you who have not yet been converted to electric cooking are probably eyeing the family budget with the view to kissing the old wood-stove goodbye and enjoying a summer of cool cooking on a new electric range.

If your budget does permit a new range this summer (and when you're counting costs, don't forget to include decreased wear and tear on the homemaker—both mentally and physically—and time savings gained by electric cooking), you're going to meet on your shopping tour the most wonderful bevy of range "gadgets" on the newest models. All of them are wonderful, some of them you will definitely want, some of them you can't afford, because prices are cheaper on a less-adorned model. Luckily, though, for you, some of them are standard equipment on all models. Let's look at a few of them:

Automatic Oven Timers. These wonderful gadgets start the oven while you're away—time it—have a hot meal ready to serve when you come home.

Appliance Outlet. Can be used for an electric coffeemaker, radio, mixer or other small appliances.

Fluorescent Lamp. Across width of top of range, this lamp lights control panel and cooking surface with a soft light.

Oven Light. Lights automatically when door is opened or turns on with manual switch.

Oven Preheat Button. This button, when pushed, preheats oven to a chosen temperature in a matter of minutes.

Meat Thermostat. Plunge the thermostat into your roast and it automatically turns the oven off when the roast is done and signals you that it is ready to eat.

Disposable Oven Linings. Foil linings for the sides, top and bottom of the oven. Does away with scouring messy ovens.

Over The Lines

with Becky

'The year's at the spring . . . .'

It's spring again in Raleigh, and yellow jonquils spot the city's lawns, making us feel that pieces of the sun have come down to meet us at our own level. On my way from work yesterday, I just had to stop at an open-air market and get some of that sunshine to warm my living room.

It's spring again in the countryside surrounding the capital city, too. On a Sunday drive, smiling violet faces, robed in a purple that would shame the garments of a fairy-tale prince, nodded their heads to welcome me to their green carpeted halls.

And it's spring today in our office. Jane, TEMA's pretty red-headed secretary (who has a smile like spring-time all year round) brought me handsome branches from her Japanese quince bushes. Their exquisite pink blossoms now reach skyward from a white bowl, and bring a touch of an Oriental springtime to mingle with the beauties of our North Carolina season of rejuvination.

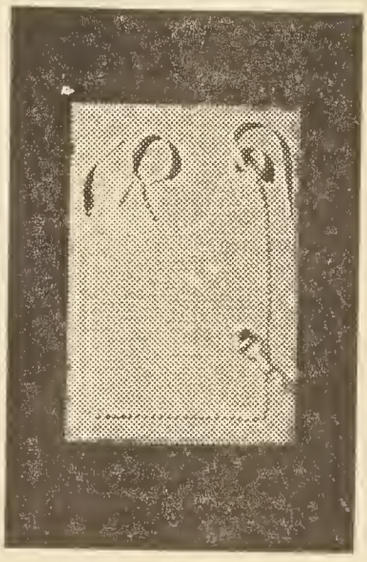
I know that it's spring on your farmlands, too. (That is, if you're an Easterner—my mountain up-bringing reminds me that it is probably still too chilly for the mountain blossoms to leave the warmth of the earth. But—my mountain pride forces me to declare that the delay will make the mountain spring even more glorious!)

All of this makes me want to leave the confines of a city apartment, the push of the crowded stores, the brash noises of the city streets, and come roam your blossoming acres, listen to your sounds of spring, and ask permission to gather violets from your fields.

If I knock, may I come in?

Free Pattern

A be-ribboned bib, sprinkled with satin hearts, for the babies on your gift list or heart strings. Make in soft pastels, embellished with contrasting or matching appliqued hearts. Pattern leaflets are yours on request to Rebekah Rivers, the Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Send one SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED envelope for each pattern.



Here's the greatest timesaver that ever came into a farm kitchen!

It's the new '57 FRIGIDAIRE Imperial Range

THE "THINKINGEST" RANGE EVER BUILT!

Model RI-39-57

There never *has* been anything quite like this "Thinkingest" Frigidaire beauty for shooing cooks *out* of the kitchen. Matter of fact—you have no idea how *many* hours a week you could be saving right now!

Take just *one* of its think-for-you features—the Heat-Minder.

This built-in "pot watcher" won't let foods burn or boil over. For instance, ends those hours of watching jam and jelly cooking!

Right here on top of the range are other marvels such as—the Speed-Heat Unit that starts foods cooking in *seconds.* And the clever new Cook-Master—so simple little Susie can set it—that orders up a complete oven meal while you're away.

And *what* an oven is this! Nearly as wide as the range itself, with exclusive French Doors that open from the *center* out. Just a touch on *either* door opens both and—wonder of wonders—your Sunday roast rolls out to you *automatically.*

There's the new Sear-Speed Radiantube Broiler, faster than ever, that cooks like charcoal—and a Quick-Clean Oven.

All this, mind you, comes wrapped up in the sheerest, squarest, *loveliest* package you've seen in a month of Sundays!

Look for the Sheer Look at your Frigidaire Dealer's in a '57 Frigidaire Imperial Range that's as easy to fit in your farm kitchen as it is to cook with.

Better see it right away and find out how *easy* good cooking can be!

NEWS! *Now Frigidaire sells its Four Glamorous Colors at no extra charge. See your Frigidaire Dealer.*

'57 FRIGIDAIRE ELECTRIC RANGES

LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY

GM GENERAL MOTORS

FRIGIDAIRE—Built and Backed by GENERAL MOTORS

WESTERN N. C. FRIGIDAIRE DEALERS

ASHEVILLE
Dunham's Music House
Reusing's

BURNSVILLE
Blue Ridge Hardware Co.

CANDLER
Hominy Valley Furn. Co.

CANTON
McCracken Furn. Co.
Nantahala Hardware Co.

CAROLEEN
Lowe Furn. Store

CLIFFSIDE
Hawkins Hardware Co.

FRANKLIN
Martin Electric Co.

HIGHLANDS
Reeves Hardware Co.

HOT SPRINGS
Bob Davis Store

MARSHALL
Chandler Hardware Co.

MARS HILL
Joe's Electric Service

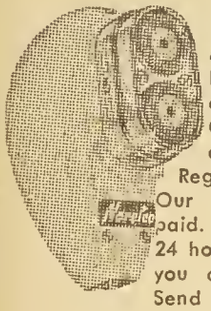
RUTHERFORDTON
Morris Furniture Co.

SPRUCE PINE
Ray Howell Hardware Co.

WAYNESVILLE
Martin Electric Co.
Rogers Electric Co.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING
COMPANY
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

SAVE $7.20
NORELCO



Men's Electric Shaver Latest model, brand new and fully guaranteed. Complete with case, cord and cleaning brush. Regularly retails at $24.95. Our price $17.75 postage paid. All orders filled within 24 hours. Your money back if you are not fully satisfied. Send check or money order to:

J. Brooks, Dept. 504, Box 212,
St. Louis 3, Mo.

The Carolina Farmer
REACHES 133,000
North Carolina Farm
FAMILIES THIS MONTH

A Little Song for the Rural Lights

(Continued from Page 25)

more and more of the advantages of bigness and, through cooperation, among all our systems where necessary, put them to work in the interest of efficiency and protection."

Senator Douglas, who is also a trained economist, outlined a course which would answer many power company lies. Douglas recalled that "for a quarter of a century we have had to face the opposition of the private utilities. At first, this was open and violent. Today, it is more concealed and subtle.

"One of the arguments which their high-powered public relations experts use upon an unwary public is that expenditures for the REA are wasteful, that we get nothing back from them and that such outlays, as well as virtually all government expenditures, are money and resources down the drain," he said.

Douglas proposed a "capital budget" which would let the public see REA and public power projects in their true light—as agencies which create wealth, and not lose it. Farmers and corporations alike use the capital budget in recording their financial operations. It shows, at the end of a year, a loss or profit.

But the federal government has no such balance sheet. It shows only liabilities, not assets—only the expenditures, not the repayments and earnings.

The Illinois Senator said the results of the government's outmoded accounting system created a false impression in the minds of all people, and helped defeat the Hells Canyon project.

"You and I know that if the Hells Canyon dam were built by the federal government, most of the cost would be repaid, with interest, and the project would be owned by the people of the United States.

"With a capital budget everyone would have known that the expenditures of the federal construction of a high Hells Canyon Dam would be reimbursed with interest. The rug would have been pulled from under the propagandists who argued that this project would be paid for by the taxpayers instead of by those who purchase the power output."

V—for Convenience

(Continued from Page 17)

taneously, the milkers, feed, washing apparatus, and other devices being convenient to the reach of the one person who does the milking.

Farrell moved his family, belongings, and some of his cows down the first week in May of last spring to begin the arduous task of renovating the old dwelling and getting his farm into shape generally.

Two months and six days later, he was selling Grade-A milk.

As an example of the way the indefatigable young couple attacks things, by the end of their first week at their new home, they had the following projects underway: a well drilled and a pump installed, foundations for the milk barn dug by hand and the concrete poured, a hole pushed out for a septic tank for the dwelling house, and a trench silo bulldozed to hold sileage for the cattle, plus numerous lesser accomplishments.

Currently, Farrell is milking 16 Holstein cows. He hopes to increase his milking herd to 30 which is about the limit his milking barn and his farm will adequately handle. He plans eventually to have 25 acres in permanent pasture, five acres in woodland, and the remainder in silage and hay crops for his feeding program.

In three years or so, Farrell figures he'll have his debts whittled down to where they won't loom so large. In the meantime, he's hard at work on a long-range program to utilize each acre on his new farm to bring the highest return.

He and his wife and their son, Martin L., 3½, are pleased with their new home and dairy venture here and they feel that North Carolina offers much brighter prospects for the small dairyman than their former location. And they are grateful for the help they have received from all sources.

Farrell, however, has a word of admonition for the speculative small farmer who looks too long at the rosy side of dairying.

Unless he has the stamina to stay with the venture—and it's a rugged grind at best—he had better look elsewhere for a livelihood, for smalltime dairying keeps your nose to the grindstone and is a seven-day-a-week struggle from year to year.

"But I love it," Farrell says with a steely glint in his blue eyes, "hard knocks and all."

And Mary Lou echoes a quick second.

Rural Exchange

RATES—10C PER WORD, CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$2.00

● OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

SEW BABY SHOES at home! $40 week possible. We contact stores for you. Tiny-Tot, Gallipolis 72, Ohio.

EARN $40 WEEKLY sewing Babywear! No house selling! Rush stamped addressed envelope. Babywear, Warsaw, Indiana.

EMBROIDER STAMPED LINENS. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for FREE catalog. MERRIBEE, 16 West 19th Street, Dept. 319, New York 11, N. Y.

CHURCH GROUPS, organizations, home agents. Raise funds easily! Complete credit to organizations. Over 50 useful unusual moneymakers. Low prices—large profits! Send today for approvals with complete information. BEB Products, Dept. NC-57, Oneonta, New York.

SEW APRONS AT HOME for stores. Easy, profitable home self-employment. Write: ADCO, Bastrop, Louisiana.

● FOR SALE

SWEET POTATO PLANTS for sale. Early maturing Portoricans, 500 — $2.00; 1000—$3.50; 5000—$16.25; 10.000—$30.00. Old fashioned Nancy Halls, 500—$3.00; 1000—$4.50; Vineless Bunch, 1000—$6.50. Ray Plant Farm, Ralston, Tennessee.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. JERSEY-BELLS (M.J. 74). Fruit of this new variety is delicious and extra large. Price reduced for quantity use $18 per 1000. Order early. Circular on request. Universal Farms, Robbinsville, New Jersey.

SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT Surplus weekly, lists all sales. Buy jeeps, tractors, etc., direct from Government. Next 4 issues $1.00. Government Surplus, Paxton, Ill.

MINK RAISING INFORMATION free. Complete. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior EE, Wisconsin.

BUY SURPLUS FARM MACHINERY. Implements, tractors, trucks, jeeps. Direct from U. S. Government Depots. List & Procedure, $1.00. BRODY, Box 8-CAB, Sunnyside 4, New York.

HOG, COW AND MULE Medicines manufactured by National contain all known mineral essential for healthier herds, that bring higher prices. Ask dealer or write us for free folder. National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C. (TEmple 2-8729)

CEMENTS: Anything broken at your house? Leech Cement or Glue will restore former beauty and usefulness. A glue for every purpose. Ask Dealer or order from Distributor, National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C. (Telephone TEmple 2-8729.)

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Guaranteed. Improved Portoricans, Tennessee Nancy Halls, "Bunch" vineless Portoricans, 200, $1.00; 500, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50; 10,000, $30.00. Quick shipments. Planting guide free. PETE TAYLOR, Gleason, Tennessee.

● MISCELLANEOUS

DO YOU HAVE AN old auto, motorcycle, truck, steam tractor, or old N. C. license tags stored away? Highest prices paid for early models. Write price wanted and complete information to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

PAINT SNOW WHITE TITANIUM, lead and oil. Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 value, factory price, $2.25 gal. Free sample, Snow White Co., CF. Toledo, Ohio.

TIMBER SALES, ESTIMATES, forest damage appraisals, timber type maps, growth predictions. J. Atwood Whitman, Consulting Forester, Glendon, N. C.

LICENSE PLATES WANTED from 1910 to 1915. Also auto magazines before 1920. Please write. Anthony Shupienus, Newport, New Jersey.

● POULTRY

SURE OUR CHICKS ARE SELLING! Why? Because we can furnish you healthier, better bred chicks for less money. It takes a lifetime of breeding to produce 75% to 95% layers. This was proved by our own Imperial Mating White Leghorn random flock that averaged 276 eggs per hen this past year. Trail's End balanced breeders are great layers of our time. Your faith in them will be rewarded with many dollars extra profit. Imperial Leghorns, New Super Hampshire Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks. Pullorum clean. Please write for free literature. Live and let live prices. Trail's End Poultry Farm, Gordonsville, Virginia.

WHY PAY MORE! Heavy Breed Cockerels, $5.95—100 COD. (Positively No. Leghorns). Heavy Breed one breed our choice Straight Run $7.95—100. Deluxe New Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Rockcrosses, your choice Straight Run $9.95—100. Heavy Breed Sexed Pullets $16.95—100. White Leghorn (Large English Type) Pullets $25.95—100, Straight Run $9.95. Bloodtested. Live Delivery Guaranteed. RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA-5, Norfolk, Virginia.

The Carolina Farmer

REACHES 133,000

North Carolina Farm

FAMILIES THIS MONTH

NOW

improve farm operations, increase farm profits

with better use of electricity!

With the help of this practical book you can modernize or expand the electrical installations on your farm and show more profits in time and money saved, in greater convenience of operation. It shows you how to **prepare** for the use of electricity and then how to use it for productive farm jobs.

FARM ELECTRICIFICATION

By Robert H. Brown

Assoc. Professor of Agricultural Eng.
University of Georgia

367 pages, 188 illustrations, $7.00

Designed to show the man on the farm (1) where added electrification will be most advantageous; (2) how to plan and install safe, adequate wiring systems; and (3) how to choose wisely the equipment best suited to his requirements. Explains how electrical appliances use energy and how this enery is measured; how to plan wiring for various outlets; how to use electrical controls; how to select electric motors for particular jobs and how to install, clean, lubricate and operate them. It also covers electrical-load-design values, computations of service-entrance requirements and method of locating the distribution center. Reference tables and illustrations provide valuable performance data.

Shows how to use electricity profitably for

- ultraviolet lamps
- elevators
- electric fences
- crop conditioning
- refrigeration
- water pumping
- thermostats
- automatic starters
- crop storage
- brooders
- infrared lamps
- automatic feeders

McGraw-Hill Book Co., Dept CRF-4
327 W. 41 St., U.Y.C. 36

Send me Brown's Farm Electrification for 10 days' examination on approval. In 10 days I will send $7.00 plus few cents for delivery costs or return book postpaid. (We pay delivery costs if you send remittance with this coupon; same examination and return privilege.)

(Print)
Name .....
Address .....
City..... Zone.....State.....
Company .....
Position .....
For price and terms outside U.S., write McGraw-Hill Int'l., N.Y.C. CRK-4

NEW CHARGE

One morning the judge stared over the top of his bench into the dejected eyes of one of his best customers, a man who previously had been before him for speeding, reckless driving, drunken driving, improper parking, and driving a car with faulty brakes.

"Oh, it's you again," the judge said. "Seems to me last time you were here, I revoked your driver's license for a year. What's the charge this time?"

The defendant stared at the floor for a long time before he summoned up courage enough to answer. Finally he spoke: "Jay walking, your honor."

* * *

WISE CRACKS

. . . When a woman won't look in a mirror, she's probably driving.

. . . A wife can often surprise her husband on their wedding anniversary simply by mentioning the date.

. . . Some of the narrowest minds are found in the fattest heads.

* * *

INCOME

Every man's income runs into four figures: the figure he reports to the income tax collector, the correct one, the one he tells his wife, and the figure she passes along to her friends.

"Had a tough roe to hoe today—all ROCKS."

Hale!

LONG WAIT

One busy morning it took some time for the doctor to see all of the patients in his waiting room. He apologized to an elderly man for the long delay.

"I don't mind the wait so much, Doctor," came the reply, "but I thought that you would prefer treating my ailment in its earlier stage."

NO BABIES

While visiting a kindergarten class one day, the school principal found four little boys playing. One freckle-faced youngster came up to her and said, "We're playing house, but we need a girl."

She smiled and wished them luck in finding a suitable "lady" soon.

Returning a short time later, she found the boys in the house, one sitting in an armchair, reading, one cooking at the make-believe stove, the third industriously sweeping the floor while the fourth was pacing the floor with a blanket-wrapped bundle in his arms.

"Well, I see you are playing house by yourselves very nicely. May I see your baby, please!"

The youngster stood up very tall and stated indignantly, "We are 'bacheldors,' and 'bacheldors' can't have babies. They can only have monkeys!"

* * *

DIRTY

The very neat woman called for her car at the garage, paid the repair bill, and drove off. She could no more than have circled the block before she was back again, demanding to see the manager. "What can I do for you, madam?" he said.

The woman held up her hands for his inspection, revealing what had been, a few minutes before, spotless white gloves, but spotless no longer. "Tell me," she said with sweetness, "what do your mechanics use for towels when they run out of steering-wheels?"

"Don't mention to your father it rained. He said it wouldn't."

"Now let's not hear any more about automatic clothes dryers!"

EDITORIALS

Words and Action

David Hamil, REA's administrator of less than a year, has recently said some things (see Opinion on page 5) and done some things (see story on page 25) for which the rural electric and telephone co-op members should heartily commend him. Specifically, Hamil has *said* the following:

Electric cooperatives will, more and more in the years ahead, generate their own power supplies—rather than depend on commerical utilities for it. REA will, accordingly, approve more and more loans to the cooperatives to finance generation and transmission (G & T) facilities.

In evaluating requests for G & T loans, REA will seek the most beneficial power supply arrangement—even if that involves tying a cooperative's power system in with a utility company, other co-ops, or a municipal power plant. But no such arrangement will be approved by REA unless it is truly to the *mutual* best interests of all parties concerned.

Electric cooperatives have not only the legal right, but the moral and civic responsibility to serve any and all types of demands for electric service in their service areas. This definitely includes demands for service to industrial and other commercial users.

More specifically, Hamil has *done* the following:

Approved several large G & T loans.

Revised rural telephone policies so as to permit greatly reduced membership fees for subscribers of telephone cooperatives, and less equity ownership by telephone companies seeking REA loans—which should greatly speed up the rural telephone program.

As the old saying goes, "actions speak louder than words." Hamil has said some good words. His actions are beginning to make those words "speak"—not just loudly, but meaningfully.

It's on the Wall

The handwriting is on the wall, and it becomes plainer every-day. Tobacco is quickly slipping out from under North Carolina's farm economy. Thanks to imaginative county agents like Harry Silver and local businesses like French Broad EMC, the decline of tobacco doesn't necessarily mean the end of the rural life (see page 18).

TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

Here are some recent developments that affect not just the rural electric and telephone cooperatives, but the very pocketbooks of all cooperative members:

● As stated in an editorial on this page last month, the national administration is pursuing a deliberate hard-money policy—inflating interest rates so unrealistically that only "them that have can get" while "them that have not go without."

● Early last month Representative Hiestand (R., Cal.) introduced a bill in Congress which would increase interest charges on REA loans by nearly 50 per cent. If this legislation passes, all cooperatives will suffer some degree of financial hardship, some cooperatives will have to either raise rates or forego rate reductions, and a few co-ops will actually be put out of business. Moreover, the telephone program will be all but killed, and electric and telephone extensions to new families will be sharply curtailed.

● Senator Lyndon Johnson (D., Tex.), majority leader of the Senate, addressed the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in Chicago on March 6. Shortly after his speech I and others were given an opportunity to question him about these developments. Senator Johnson's response could prove prophetic: He condemned the administration's money policy, but said if that policy continues the cooperatives may very well have to pay higher interest rates on REA loans.

● On Wednesday, March 20, the House of Representatives was scheduled to vote on a resolution calling for a Congressional investigation of the hard money policy. Tarheel Electric Membership Association wired the entire North Carolina delegation and urged its support of this measure.

As *CAROLINA FARMER* goes to press we do not know whether our delegation will support the measure, much less whether the measure will pass. But we do know this: Unless something is done to halt the high-interest-rate policy of the federal government, electric cooperative members—along with most other segments of the American public—are going to suffer still further financial penalties in the months and years ahead.

Courtesy of Cooper Union Museum Library

When harrows grew on trees

FARM MACHINERY has come a long way since the days when it grew on trees. But money *never* grew there—and the farmer has always had to save.

Today's farmers have found United States Savings Bonds the best way to save . . . towards farm equipment and repairs, children's education, medical expenses, vacations and retirement.

And speaking about money growing, United States Series "E" Savings Bonds *really* grow! Every $300 you put in them today, grows to $400 in 9 years and 8 months.

What's more, though Savings Bonds are easily converted into cash, they're actually *safer* than cash. The Treasury Department guarantees the safety of your Bonds and replaces them if lost, stolen or burned.

If you prefer your interest by check every 6 months, speak to your banker about Series "H" Savings Bonds.

For the big things in your life, be ready with

U.S. Savings Bonds

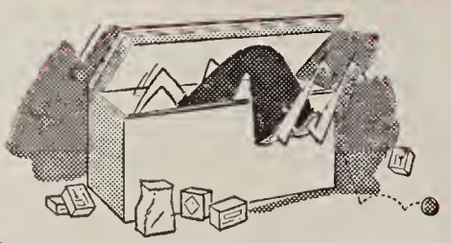
The U. S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donations, the Advertising Council and

Tarheel Electric Membership Association

PUBLIC SERVICE ADVERTISING COUNCIL

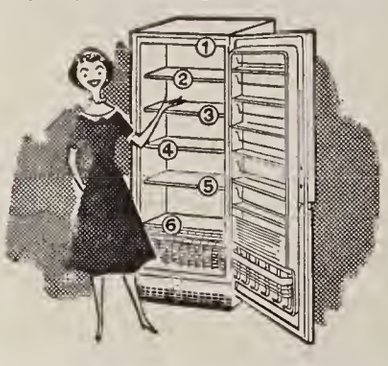
Why this new G-E "Book-Shelf" Freezer beats any chest freezer

Available in General Electric's Mix-or-Match colors: Canary Yellow, Turquoise Green, Petal Pink, Woodtone Brown—and White. Choice of right- or left-hand door. Household Refrigerator Department, General Electric Company, Appliance Park, Louisville 1, Kentucky.



1 NO RUMMAGING . . . no "standing on your head" trying to find what you want. Stores up to 640 pounds the *convenient* way.

2 EASY AS TAKING BOOKS OFF A SHELF. Puts twice as much food within easy reach as an 18-cubic-foot chest. What's more, takes only *half* the floor space of most chests.



3 SIX REFRIGERATED SURFACES not just 4 "cold" walls. Your food freezes faster.

4 FAMOUS CONVENIENCES: new Magnetic Safety Door closes securely . . . 20-juice-can dispenser . . . 2-gallon ice cream conditioner . . . sliding basket for bulky items . . . plus "Straight-Line" Design for a "built-in" look.

SEE THIS OUTSTANDING VALUE AT YOUR G-E DEALER'S TODAY!

LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY

GENERAL ELECTRIC